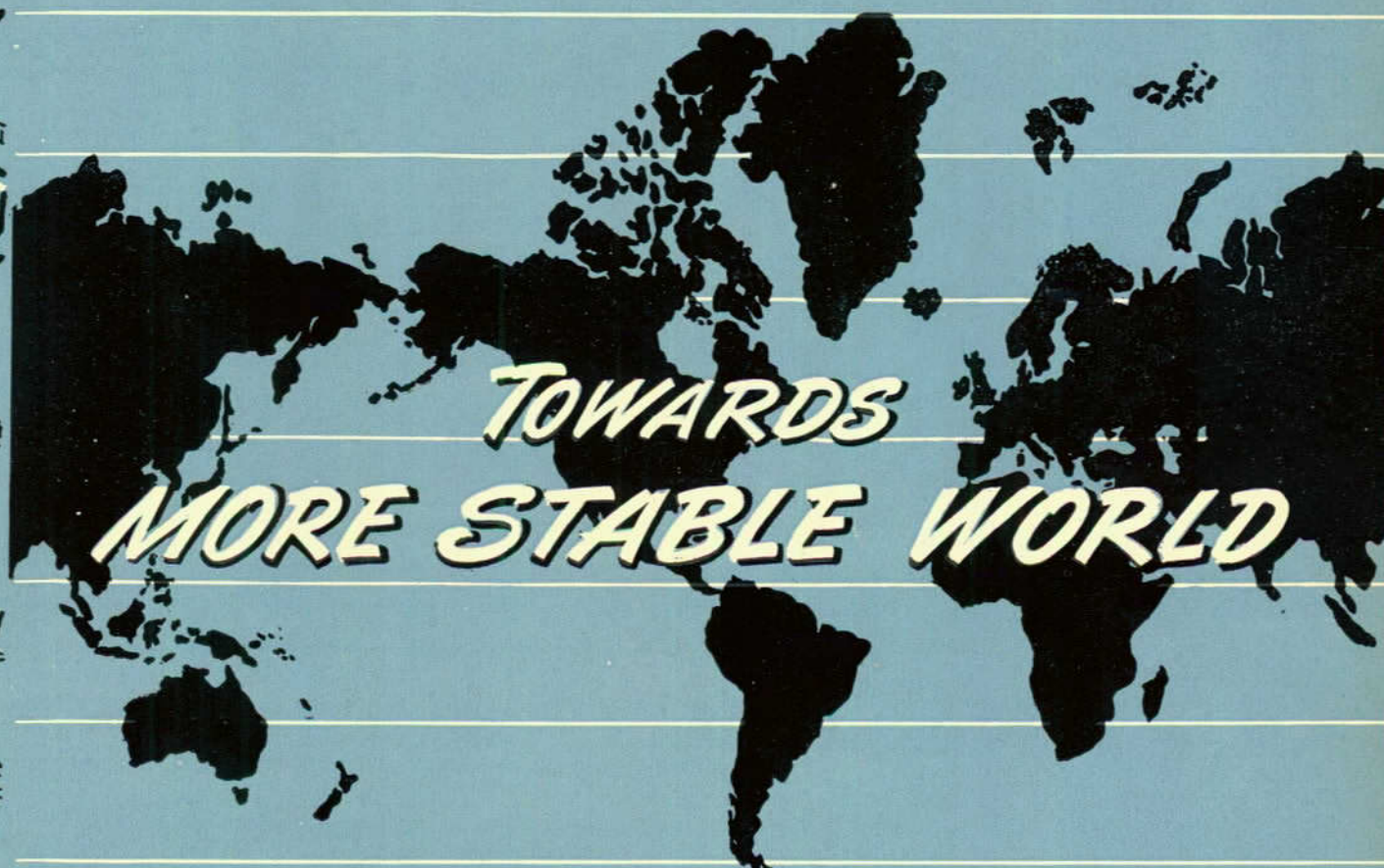


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



*TOWARDS
MORE STABLE WORLD*

VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1944

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

MARCHING SONG OF THE HELICOPTER BOYS

When Johnny comes marching home again
to mom and pop,
He'll come in a helicopteropterop.
Right down on the roof, this isn't a spoof,
He'll never come marching on the hoof,
He'll climb right down through the skuttle
and down the stair.

When Johnny comes marching down the stair,
he'll stare and stare.
He thinks he ought to know where he is—
but where? But where?
There isn't a thing that he used to know,
He's in the wrong house, it's a heluva go.
But there's no more war, so Johnny what do
you care?

"Now, Johnny, we know we're not your folks,
but we're folks, we're folks.
You're Johnny Come Lately and not
Joe Doakes, Joe Doakes.
If you're sent from heaven or elsewhere
You're here to fill our vacant chair,
So sit right down and fill yourself full of
chow."

Now Johnny Come Lately has got two moms,
two moms and pops.
Wherever his helicopteropter drops he stops.
Welcome wherever he cares to go,
The world again is a decent show.
So don't hang back now, Johnny, come take
your bow.

ARNOLD FOX,
I. O.

DON'T FORGET US

Want to hear a G. I. gripe?
Let's hope it carries weight.
The time is pretty nearly ripe,
So I'll let you have it straight.

We've had enough of pin-up girls,
They've begun to leave us cold.
What good are legs and golden curls?
To see, is not to hold.

Of Mairzy Doats we've had our fill;
We're slowly going jivey,
Wondering whether lambsie's still
Looking for his ivy.

We're sick of all the "funny" blokes
That clutter up the air.
We'd like to "booby-trap" their jokes—
Their age gets in our hair.

Mail from home is all we ask,
And this is on the square,
You'll never know how it lightens our task
To be remembered way back there.

I'm telling the truth because I know
It certainly carries a punch,
Hearing from Johnny and Bill and Moe
And the rest of that grand old bunch.

Remember, guys, when you said so long,
Everyone said they'd write.
Don't let that faithful promise go wrong,
Sit down and do it tonight!

PVT. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,
Formerly of L. U. No. 3.

THE PARATROOPERS

A fleet of parasols spiral through space,
Swinging and swaying down earthward
bound;
Defying all elements in a grand race
To land upon a war-torn, blood-soaked
ground!

Revenge-seeking messengers, heaven-sent,
Descend in efficiently-planned formation;
A grim expedition, punishment-bent,
A brave mission for mankind's liberation!

Unleashing vast powers, they pounce upon
The fiercest criminals of all times;
To seek out and destroy, to the last one,
The scoundrels who committed vast crimes!

To liberate the oppressed from monster's
claws,
Annihilate their tormentors on land and
sea;

To free those who suffer for democracy's
cause,
And guide them under the banners of the
free!

Avenge, oh, angels of mercy in disguise
Those who died to save all we highly prize!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

HOME SWEET HOME

An electrician was looking for a house to
rent.

"You know we keep it very quiet and or-
derly here," said the landlord to his prospective
tenant.

"Do you have any children?"

"No."

"A piano, radio, victrola?"

"No."

"A dog, a cat or a parrot?"

"No, but my wife has a fountain pen that
scratches a little sometimes."

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. 39.

* * *

PLAYING SAFE

"You wrote a policy on a 92-year-old elec-
trician," gasped the insurance branch
manager.

"Sure," replied the new salesman. "Statist-
tics show that very few men die after 92."

ANTHONY M. GRUCHOT,
L. U. No. 23.

* * *

HE HAS TO LEARN, TOO

It seems that a lineman sent his grunt back
to the transformer bank about a mile away to
have the cut-outs pulled on the line, and in
about five minutes the grunt was back.

The lineman asked, "You didn't go to the
bank, did you?" To which the grunt answered,
"No, I found out the line wasn't hot." The
lineman asked how he knew the line wasn't
hot, to which the grunt replied, "Why, I saw
a bird sitting on it."

ED. R. ROBBINS,
L. U. No. 72.

LABOR UNITED

This world is torn in strife and tears
As it never has been before,
Greed and hate have replaced love
As never in days of yore.

The Bible foretold that a future time
Would bring us Armageddon.
The day is here with grief and fear
Brought by the Jap and the Hun.

Where millions died in the ruthless tide
Of hellish devastation
There seemed no hope in all the scope
Of God's beautiful creation.

But the star of hope and freedom
Shone out in the bitter night.
The freedom-loving people chose
They'd fight and die for right.

They made a pledge among themselves
To fight unto the end,
This pledge a bond of faith was made
By the union's fighting men.

Labor promised to work and fight
And provide the tools of war,
And union men would man our guns
To carry our flag afar.

For we are the men behind the men—
The fellows who shoot the gun.
We've cast aside our differences while
We put tyrants on the run.

The sun may shine or darken yet
We'll pull together as one,
Our union men with brightening eyes
Will fight till the job is done.

Over there the skies are clearing
And the folks cheer here and there,
Our hopes are surely rising,
And there's victory in the air.

But keep the wheels a'turning, Brother,
The union's work is not yet done
'Til we've cut the serpent's head off
And world freedom has been won.

JULIAN BECKETT,
L. U. No. 508.

* * *

ANYWAY, HE DOOD IT

Brother A. D. Stuckey tells of a bozo who
drifted into Joplin, some years ago, and was
sent out to work with Stuckey on a new
theater job. The guy didn't seem to be much
of an electrician, but he was a willing worker
and good men were scarce just at that time.
Near the completion of the job, Stuckey sent
the fellow outside to drive a ground rod and
connect it to the neutral of the lighting
service. The three-wire lighting service and
the three-phase power service being side by
side, of course the fellow chose the wrong
one. He came back into the building present-
ly, with his face smudged and a handkerchief
wrapped around his hand. "Did you get the
ground on?" asked Stuckey.

"Sure did," the fellow replied. "She throwed
fire all over hell, but I got her on."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

A colossal struggle is going forward between the people, who want accurate information, and the daily press, which wants first to protect its investment, and second, to continue to make profits; and third, to purvey news.

When purveying of news gets in the way of making profits, and protecting investment, news is either suppressed, deranged, or falsified.

The people are restless under this situation. You see this illustrated in Pennsylvania, where a veteran's organization bought space in newspapers to answer lies told in the public press by a powerful publisher. The people no longer have any illusions about the press. They expect little from it. When the public gets service, it is gratified—and surprised.

Here is a situation which calls for the strengthening of the labor press all along the line. Labor can not spend money more wisely than on its magazines and newspapers. It needs to preserve channels of accurate information to preserve itself, and when it performs such services to itself, it also performs them for all the people.

The awareness of our fellow Americans in things union was brought home to us the other day in a letter from the Jefferson School of Social Science. "Since it was organized early this year, the Jefferson School Library has been flooded with demands for trade union materials from students as well as interested outsiders." This is just another evidence of the interest in organized labor that is being manifested all over the world.

Our frontispiece this month is the work of James Wallace who will be remembered by many as a veteran member of L. U. No. 77 of Seattle.

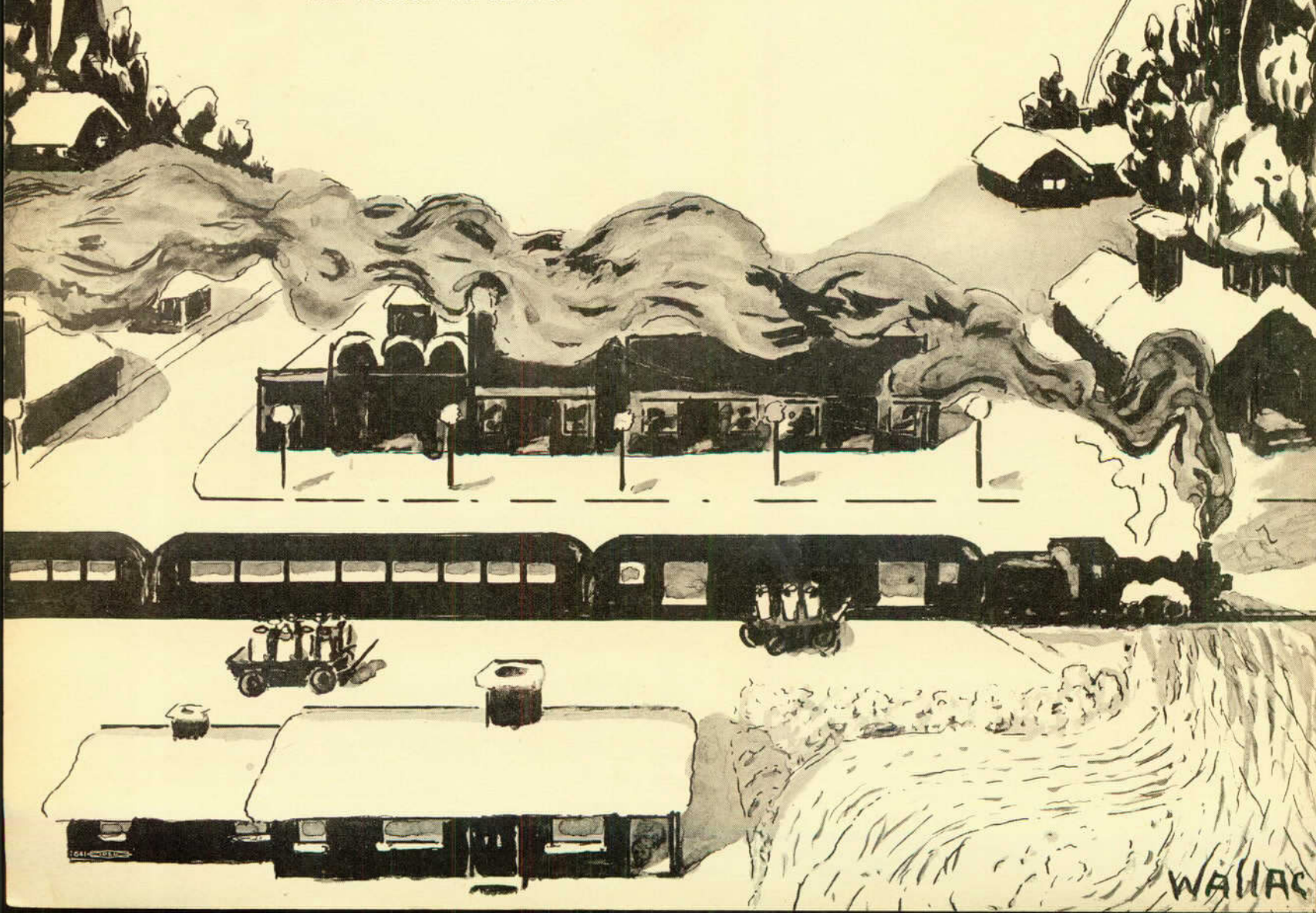
Milk Train

By JAMES H. WALLACE

The upper stars twinkle down
Upon vast sweeps of rolling prairie and tree-clad hills.
Here and there a sleepy town
Snuggling under the fluffy snow
Shows naught but lazy plumes of smoke spiraling upwards
From hearth fires still aglow.

A distant rumble signals the dawn;
Belching smoke . . . the roar of wheels . . . flashing lights . . .
The milk train has been here and gone!
No threatening guns . . . no clicking heels . . .
No gestapo to rouse one from his fitful slumber . . .
Only the click of the milk train wheels!

So what . . .? Nothing . . . unless these things foretell
That so long as the milk train runs unguarded . . . a symbol
Of freedom . . . all is well!
Though thrones may topple . . . minorities connive . . .
So long as free men will it . . . in this nation . . .
This freedom will survive!





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NO. 6

Can Men Regain CONTROL of WORLD?

Philadelphia

PERSONS on the sidelines of the world economic conference can take refuge in a critical attitude. Stipulations usually run in the direction of the charge that such conferences are unwieldy; that they result only in talk and debate; that they are dull; and that they have no practical value to the given world situation.

All these criticisms of such gatherings are probably justified if one sits either on the sidelines or has a part in the International Labor Conference in session in Philadelphia April 20 to May 12, 1944. This conference brought together representatives of 45 nations, many of them representative of shadow governments and shadow organizations from occupied countries. There is evidence of the devastation of war and the ravages of the conqueror on the faces of many of the people participating in this conference.

TOLERANCE—FIRST

Whatever may be charged against such gatherings, it is apparent that the hope for any kind of unity among the United Nations must rest upon such unwieldy bodies as the International Labor Conference. There is much debate and discussion because this is the way of democracy. Dullness is only apparent on the surface. Those who follow the deliberations day by day often see examples of the stark drama. It is true, processes are unwieldy, and yet it is surprising that 350 delegates, gathered from the four corners of the earth, can reach a working equilibrium within a few days and have produced policies that have a wide bearing upon the practical affairs of all nations.

Another charge brought against such meetings is that they result in generalities. These generalities of course are made necessary by the fact that they must apply to 45 nations and not to any single nation. Tolerance must be the watchword. Moreover, there must be the democratic prerogative for every nation to apply general principles to the home countries. And yet, when the agenda is scanned and when the discussion is

Runaway planet, cut from moorings, drifts in storm. International Labor Conference, Philadelphia, reveals desperate effort to chart new courses

sifted, it is seen at once that there is a surprising uniformity of conditions in any given country and then to proposed solutions to these problems.

The agenda looks innocent enough:

1. Future policy, program and status of the International Labor Organization.
2. Recommendations to the United Nations for present and postwar social policy.
3. The organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.
4. Social security: principles, and problems arising out of the war.
5. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories.
6. Reports on the application of conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).
7. Director's report.

Number one involves the question of widening the scope of the International Labor Organization to make it fit more nearly the present-day needs. A great group of delegates view the International Labor Organization as the body making social standards for the United Nations. Others wish to freeze and narrow the scope of the International Labor Organization. President Roosevelt sent a message to the Congress which indicates he believes that the I. L. O. has a great part to play in the future of the world:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

... "As part of the regular constitutional machinery of the I. L. O., it also testifies to the vitality of one of the few international organizations which have continued to function throughout the war. The determination on the part of its member states that the I. L. O. should continue its activities during the war years is

evidence of the indestructible tenacity of the democratic way of life. As representatives of the practical affairs of these nations—not only of their governments, but also of their workers and employers—you have come together to make plans and recommendations for the continuing improvement of labor standards and for raising the standard of living of the world's people. The tasks you are undertaking, even at the moment when the tide of war is mounting, bear testimony to the fact that the welfare of the world's population and their liberty are a first and an ultimate concern of those dedicated to root out from this earth every trace of nazi ideas and nazi methods.

"We know that the conditions of a lasting peace can be secured only through soundly organized economic institutions, fortified by humane labor and social standards, regular employment and adequate income for all the people. . . .

I. L. O. SHALL SERVE

"As part of these plans and international arrangements, I see in the I. L. O. a permanent instrument of representative character for the formulation of international policy on matters directly affecting the welfare of labor and for international collaboration in this field. I see it as a body with the requisite authority to formulate and secure the adoption of those basic minimum standards that shall apply throughout the world to the conditions of employment. As part of these arrangements, also, I see in the I. L. O. an organization which shall serve the world for investigation and research, for discussion and debate. But more than that, it must be the agency for decision and for action on those economic and social matters related to the welfare of working people which are practical for industry and designed to enhance the opportunities for a good life for peoples the world over.

"It is to the I. L. O. that we shall look as the official international organization where ideas, experience and movements in the field of labor and social development may find practical and effective expression."

Number two and three on the agenda should be taken together. They involve the all-important question of how to meet labor and social problems after the war. They involve the question of what kind of economy the nations are going to adopt in order to meet these issues.



LOGAN CIRCLE FROM FRANKLIN MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA

In spite of much difference of opinion on details, the conference seemed fully agreed upon the main point that the goal of the United Nations should be full employment for every constituent nation.

Item four has to do with the widening of social security. Social security has been supported by the I. L. O. for 25 years. When the International Labor Organization was founded, social security was looked upon as an ameliorative program. Now, with plans for full employment for all, it is considered as a *sine qua non* in the operation of a planned economy. Moreover, it is apparent that with a planned economy most nations will lift their national income to a high level, and savings must be expended. One such medium for the expenditure of savings is a social security program. This means of course, widened coverage and the establishment of medical care and health insurance for the United Nations.

One of the innocent looking items on the agenda is item five—"Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories." This involves of course the question of the disposition of slave labor recruited in occupied countries and taken to Germany. It involves the question of what to do with German workers when the war is over, and it also involves indemnities.

SERVICE FOR ALL

In short, the pattern on this historic meeting of the International Labor Organization is not very much different from the pattern revealed by discussions going forward in the United States for the last two years. It involves questions of building an economic system that serves all the people. It involves questions of avoidance of periodic rises and falls of business; it involves questions of raising the standard of living for all workers; it involves questions of utilizing economic machinery so that there is a constant flow of raw materials and capital to points of fabrication and the consequent widening distribution of these goods to the consumers, and the plac-

ing in the consumers' hands of adequate purchasing power.

While there is a wide difference of opinion in detail, in the main it can be said that the 26th session of the International Labor Conference reflects a new type of economy—a controlled economy destined to be put to the uses of all the people with a higher standard of living for all, and greater facilities for the maintenance of health and well-being.

How far planning and industrialization have caught the imaginations of other peoples in the world, as well as of those in the United States, is illustrated by the fact that in a publication called *World Economic Development* by Eugene Staley, it is revealed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, recognized the need of industrializing China and that he had put forth a program for doing the following:

"Shortly after the first World War he (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) published a book in which he outlined a comprehensive scheme for installing modern transportation and communication, and for developing industries and agriculture. He proposed 100,000 miles of railways and 1,000,000 miles of hard-surfaced highway, improvement of existing canals and construction of new canals, regulation of rivers, construction of telegraph and telephone lines and radio stations, the development of three great ocean ports and various smaller harbors and docks, construction of public utilities, and building of modern cities at all transportation centers, water power development, iron and steel works, and cement works on a larger scale in order to provide construction materials, mineral and agricultural development, great irrigation works, reforestation in central and northern China, and colonization in outlying regions."

Mr. Staley points out that if you translated this program into actual production figures, you get production of

this type: 100,000 miles of railways, half to be double-tracked, needs a total of 20 million tons of steel, 25,000 locomotives, 300,000 freight cars and 30,000 passenger cars.

Mr. Staley goes on to point out in this thrilling picture of industrialization of China, that half a million new automobiles for 10 years in order to achieve a total of 3,000,000 at any given time would be needed. He visualizes that power plants would have to be erected, capable of producing 20 million kilowatts for China. He calculates that 80,000,000 new telephones would be needed. He calls for 1,000,000 new homes a year. China would have to widen its facilities to the number of 320,000 cotton looms, 16,000 woolen looms, 94,000 silk looms, and eventually 10,000,000 tons of ocean-going shipping.

HELP FOR CHINA

China cannot do this alone and at once plans are suggested for the producing nations capable of helping China. The general thesis of Mr. Staley's book is, that to bring a higher standard of living, which is the theme of the International Labor Conference, to the world, so-called backward countries must be placed in a line of technological and modern attainments. It is true, Mr. Staley says, that this offers some threat to the prosperity of advanced nations, but by cooperation and intelligent handling the producing nations can be made to profit by such new competition.

II.

Russia, absent from the International Labor Conference, though repeated invitations were given to all the United Nations, still played an important part in the deliberations. Czechoslovakia, which has a working alliance with Russia at this moment, had a strong delegation at the conference. A bombshell was thrown into the conference by the cabled publication in the United States from Russia of an editorial in an official organ which pointed out that the I. L. O. is at present a bankrupt agency, simply because it is an adjunct of the League of Nations which is now dead. This editorial also called upon the International Labor Organization to broaden the I. L. O. structure. Though this editorial appeared hostile, in reality it took very little different attitude than the delegates themselves. The I. L. O. has been only a technical adjunct of the League of Nations. It has had an independent existence. It has had the respect of the whole world. It has had vitality because of its fundamental democracy and the processes worked out to insure cooperation between employers, labor and government.

RUSSIA'S SIGNIFICANCE

But what Russia says and does is of constant significance to the delegates at this conference, simply because Russia is such an important member of the United Nations. It has now come to pass that the professional propagandists of Russia are contending that Russia has been successful and has won victories in the war because of the communist form of government. An obscure communist publication in the United States, *Science*

and *Society*, published a digest of a recent article appearing in a Russian economic journal. *Science and Society* has only a few hundred readers. However, Will Lissner, a writer on the *New York Times*, gave wide publicity to the article "Political Economy in the Soviet Union" in a recent news story; further publicity was given in editorial comment. The editors of *Science and Society*, though obscure, had to put the forms back on the press and re-issue a large edition.

This article in question gets its significance by the fact that it contends that Russia won the war because of socialistic economy.

"The socialist economy of the U. S. S. R. withstood nobly all the trials of war. The advantage of the Soviet system enabled it to repel the ruthless enemy. The unbreakable moral and political unity of Soviet society, which was a consequence of the socialist mode of production, frustrated all the piratical hopes of the Hitlerites for discord between workers and peasants, among the nations. The Soviet system saved the country."

Of course, this naive explanation of Russian morale is professional propagandizing. Russians have never been a conquered people. Russians did not have the Soviet system when Napoleon took Moscow, and yet Napoleon was defeated and driven from Russia. Every other attacker of Russia has been defeated. Objective observers must be forced to the conclusion that the Russian morale is not the result of the Soviet system, but the result of a profounder feeling for the soil, for places, and for people which goes beyond political systems or modes of production.

This particular paper in *Science and Society* is significant because it tends to take a less hostile attitude toward capitalism. It asserts that socialism is a higher form of production, but

that capitalism represents a progressive stage. The article goes on to analyze the place of government in the Soviet system and touches upon the important question of differences in income, differences between farm economy and urban economy and the place of money in such a system.

III.

Labor is playing an important part in this world economic conference. Labor tends to represent the initiating forces in the parliament. Labor proposes; employers usually object, and government decides. Robert J. Watt, the American Federation of Labor delegate to the conference, was elected vice president of the entire conference. Mr. Walter Nash of New Zealand was named president of the conference.

PART OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Four members of the electrical industry, all trade unionists, are playing an important part in the conference. Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, former president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is general adviser to the American government delegation. Sir Walter Citrine, president of the British Trade Union Congress, also a member of the Electrical Trades Union of Great Britain, is technical adviser to the British labor delegation, Joseph Hallsworth. E. E. Ingles, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for Canada, is technical adviser to the Canadian labor delegate. M. H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is technical adviser to the United States labor delegate and president of the workers' bloc in the social security committee, an important committee numbering seven members.

A MORE STABLE WORLD

Mr. Nash, a popular presiding officer, stated in his inaugural address a point of view that might well do to summarize these remarks in an effort to attain a more stable world:

"We have to find a way to work together, one for the other, for the benefit of all. I believe we can do it. I believe we can organize a system if we think it out, so that the I. L. O. can make a better contribution than any other organization to maximise production. That is what is wanted in the world today. I am thinking of what is needed for the purpose of freeing people from want and giving them a full life. Full maximum production is an objective. We want to determine how we are going to maximise production, and with what we are going to maximise production, and where we are going to maximise production.

"That is some of the work that can be done at this conference. We can accept that as a goal to place before the major organizations of the United Nations when they are thinking out the terms of peace. Then we will have done something worthy of



WILLIAM GREEN
President, A. F. of L., technical adviser to American labor delegation, 1944 International Labor Conference.

the International Labor Organization."

PHILADELPHIA CHARTER

The Philadelphia charter, comprising an international bill of social and economic rights for the common man, proposes to achieve these things:

1. Full employment and the raising of standards of living.
2. The employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being.
3. The provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labor, including migration for employment and settlement.
4. Policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work, calculated to insure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection.
5. The effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the cooperation of management and labor in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures.
6. The extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care.
7. Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations.

(Continued on page 230)



ROBERT J. WATT, vice president
1944 International Labor Conference.



Photo by Karsh

M. J. COLDWELL
Leader, Cooperative Commonwealth
Federation Party.

Editor's Note: We publish this article in accord with our policy of keeping abreast of significant movements throughout the world.

NO THOUGHTFUL student of world events can doubt that the world-wide trend is in the direction of socialization in varying degrees of development. It would appear that this war is a phase, perhaps a final phase, in a world-wide revolution as profound in its consequences as the great upheavals in Europe which marked the breakdown of feudalism and the rise of modern capitalism. Without an understanding of this truth it is difficult to appraise the significance of the world-shaking events in which we are engulfed. It is likely that progressive people will forge political instruments necessary to give effect to new ideas, new policies and new programs to meet the needs of a new economic age.

Canada's experiences in the first World War demonstrated what might be done through even rough and ready planning for a national purpose. As a result of these experiences there was a substantial growth in number of Canadians who looked toward various political solutions as means to the achievement of social progress. Western farmers began to form publicly-controlled marketing organizations and great producers' cooperatives which met with considerable success and are now being paralleled by substantial consumer cooperative societies. Labor, too, has made strides in organizing. But the crash of 1929 found Canada just as unprepared to meet the situation as was the United States.

BIRTH OF THE CCF

In August, 1932, under the chairmanship of the late J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., representatives of a number of labor and

Political Currents Run Deep in CANADA

Here is a sympathetic picture of Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in neighboring country to the North

farmer political groups in the Canadian parliament met to consider united action and the CCF was born. The name "Co-operative Commonwealth Federation" was adopted because it accurately portrayed the aims of the movement. Various names were discussed, among them "Labor Party," "Farmer Labor," but these names were rejected because they seemed to exclude other groups, such as the small but influential group of middle-class intellectuals and business men, from participation in the cooperative movement.

The political program of the CCF was formulated out of the needs of small people. The result was a native, democratic program and a political movement controlled and financed by small subscriptions. In the beginning the CCF was denounced on the one hand by a powerful capitalist press as Communists in disguise, and on the other hand the Communist Party loudly denounced it as being too conservative. Today the Communists who sought to destroy the CCF because it was democratic and opposed to a totalitarian dictatorship have formed a new party which they call "Labor-Progressive" and are now seeking to affiliate with the CCF. Such affiliation has been decisively rejected at all of the party's annual conventions because of the many fundamental differences and the belief that any attempt to unite groups that differ fundamentally can only bring disaster to democratic movements. Much of the success of the new party is undoubtedly due to the forthrightness of its statements and the consistency of its attitude.

THE PARTY MANIFESTO

During the winter of 1932 and 1933 the Provisional council of the party, assisted by leading members of a university group known as the League for Social Reconstruction, drafted a party manifesto based on a provisional program which was adopted a year earlier. This is known as the "Regina Manifesto" and has been characterized by a leading British statesman as "the finest modern political document in the English language." The document expressed in clear terms the party's aim and purpose. It declared that the CCF is a federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a cooperative commonwealth, in which the principle regulating production, dis-

tribution, and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profit. To quote from a speech made by M. J. Coldwell, M. P., president of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation of Canada, leader of the CCF in the Canadian House of Commons, and former president of the Canadian Federation of Teachers, "Our aim, then, is to replace the present capitalist system, with its injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which exploitation of one group by another will be eliminated and in which economic planning for abundance will supersede unregulated private enterprise. The social order which we desire is not one in which individuality will be crushed by regimentation, but one in which the proper collective organization of our economy will make possible a greater opportunity for individual initiative, more leisure, and a richer life for our citizens. We believe firmly that this can be evolved through appropriate political action, through the election of a government inspired by these ideals and supported by a majority of the people. We do not believe in change by violence."

PARTIES—INSTRUMENTS

Both of the old Canadian political parties, Conservative and Liberal, have been and are merely instruments of capitalists' interests which finance their campaigns and control their policies. Judging from past performance, their purpose seems to be to divide the people and serve the economic interests that control them. The CCF in some provinces and urban centers has forced the two old parties to unite against it. In slightly more than 10 years it has become the major political issue in Canada. It is today the official opposition in several of the provincial legislatures, including that of the large industrial Province of Ontario. In Ontario the CCF parliamentary group was able to convince labor that direct political action was essential, and in September, 1943, the Canadian Congress of Labor recommended that all of its local unions affiliate with the CCF.

A DIFFERENT SITUATION

Mr. Coldwell points out that had civilians voted in Ontario in the August, 1943 elections, in the same proportions as did the soldiers who were permitted to vote in Canada, the CCF would have been the government of Ontario. As it was the CCF representation in the provincial legislature increased from zero to 34, the latter being four short of the number of seats won by the Conservative party which formed the government. In recent bi-elections CCF candidates will have all been given majorities. Mr. Coldwell emphasizes the fact that the Canadian armed

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If Mr. J. Edgar Hoover were to announce that his FBI boys had uncovered evidence which proved that enemy saboteurs had been successful in preventing the production of 18,000 bombers, 56 battleships and more than 8,000 Liberty ships since Pearl Harbor, it would make the most sensational news story of the year. Yet when the National Safety Council announces that industrial accidents since Pearl Harbor have killed 37,600 American workers, permanently disabled 210,000 and temporarily disabled 4,500,000, the news creates only an imperceptible ripple on the surface of American complacency. The carelessness which has resulted in this appalling loss of life and destruction of irreplaceable manpower has sabotaged the war effort just as effectively as though the enemy had done the job.

GREATER THAN WAR TOLL

The callous indifference with which the average American views the annual harvest of death and destruction, resulting from the reckless use of mechanical power released in this machine age, is hard to understand. Industrial accidents have killed more Americans since Pearl Harbor than the combined efforts of Germans and Japs. Compare the figures in the illustration with the official figures released by the service commands. From the time the United States entered the war until January 1, 1944, 32,073 members of the armed forces have been killed. During the same period, approximately 78,500 men were wounded. Sixty times as many were injured in industrial accidents. Every one of these home-front casualties prolongs the war and gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

Can these accidents be stopped? They most certainly can. There is definite proof that nine out of 10 industrial accidents can be prevented. For instance, two of the General Electric Company's big plants in Schenectady and Ft. Wayne have each established a record of 200,000,000 man-hours without a fatality. This is believed to be a record unequalled by any other heavy-apparatus manufacturing plant in the country. It is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished toward safe working conditions when labor and management work together intelligently toward the goal of accident prevention.

HOW TO CONSERVE MANPOWER

Accident prevention is the surest way to conserve our dwindling manpower. Every industrial injury entails a loss of production, a loss of labor skill vitally needed at this time. Even worse than this loss are the deaths, the crippling of workers, the suffering of the injured, and the reduced earning power and lowered standard of living for the families who depend upon them.

An organized safety program will reduce accidents by one-half at least, according to the testimony of safety engineers at the recent convention and exposition held in New York under the auspices of the Greater New York Safety Council. However, only one out of every five big industrial plants has what the safety engineers consider an adequate

ACCIDENTS *in Industry* *Kill More Than War*

Awful toll due to
indifference. Safety programs
can cure evil

safety training program, and almost no small plants are organized for safety.

STEPS TAKEN

A small dent has been made in the deaths from accidents. A reduction of one and one-half per cent was made in 1943 over the previous year and seven per cent from 1941, despite the fact that in these two wartime years employment increased tremendously, production was stepped up, and the rolls of workers included women workers and untrained, inexperienced men workers.

Behind the significant reduction during the last two years is the first organized national safety program the country has had in which governmental backing has been obtained. The National Safety Council was called upon in 1941 by Pres-

ident Roosevelt to organize and lead a concerted, nationwide effort to check the enormous and growing accident toll on war production.

In its report, recently released, it cited results. Accident frequency among 300,000 employees of the Army Service Command was cut 68 per cent, saving an estimated 400,000 man-days of production.

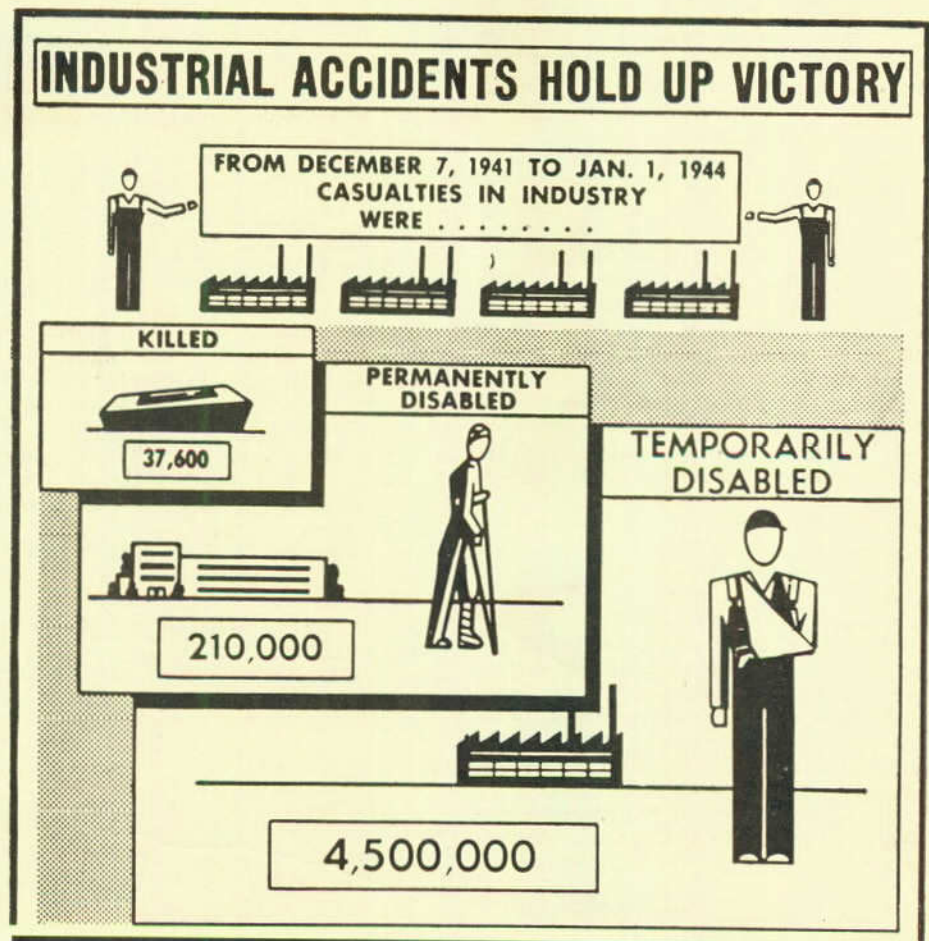
ACCIDENT REDUCTION

Accident frequency among one and one-half million in 300 Navy and contract shipyards was reduced 16.9 per cent, saving five million man-hours and six million dollars in production in Gulf Coast shipyards alone.

A reduction of 21 per cent in home accident deaths was reported from a city of over a million population.

Federal legislation requires war plants with Government contracts to have safety programs under safety engineers and to report quarterly on accidents. Unsatis-

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All this equals 540,000,000 man days lost or the equivalent of withdrawing 1,800,000 workers—a full year from production. (Source: Office of War Information.)

(From March, 1944, issue of New England Electrical News)

JOHAN J. REGAN has been a journeyman electrician in Massachusetts since about 1912, and although he hasn't strung a wire in many years, still, as vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he has played an important role in the growth and development of the electrical industry in New England during the last 30 years.

Unlike the cartoons and caricatures sometimes used in depicting labor leaders, Vice President Regan is a quiet, businesslike man, more anxious to listen than talk, and whose pleasant office in the Park Square Building, Boston, is the counterpart of that of any other efficient executive in any branch of industry.

HIS JOB

As titular and active head of the I. B. E. W. in New England, Mr. Regan has virtually final say in all Brotherhood affairs in this region, and besides is the judge over union subordinates in so far as infractions of the International's rules and regulations are concerned. The membership over which he is responsible runs into the thousands, covering every phase of the business.

But despite his wide influence, and daily activities which bring him into close contact with hundreds of business executives as well as the leading figures in public life, municipal, State and Federal, he is still as unassuming as when he was installing wires and fixtures for Boston contractors, large and small, many of whom are included among his impressive lists of friends.

"Why, I even helped with the electrical installation on this Park Square Building," he said. "I guess I have worked for most of the contractors operating in Boston some 25 and 30 years ago. But then," and he hesitated and laughed, "I guess I had best not list them, because in the event of a dispute someone might say I was prejudiced, one way or another."

Always interested in electricity, Mr. Regan started as a boy in the electrical field, becoming an apprentice in 1911. Early, however, he became active in the labor end of the industry, and over the years he has come up the Brotherhood ladder rung by rung. First he was a union inspector, then a trustee, later an executive board member, and then on to business agent of Local 103, Boston.

"I became business agent in 1922," he said. "I served as business manager for about eight years, and then took over as financial secretary until 1939, when I was appointed international vice president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. D. Keaveney."

At the Brotherhood's national convention in St. Louis in 1942 he was elected as vice president for a four-year term.

OBSTACLES THROUGH THE YEARS

In his early days as an organizer, Mr. Regan says that there were many obstacles, and although the way is not

BROTHERHOOD'S *Place in* *New England Industry*

By CHARLES A. STONE, Staff Writer, New England Electrical News

A character sketch
of Vice President John J.
Regan, outlines not only personal success story, but an organization's achievements

always smooth now, the difficulties are less obvious. When he joined the Brotherhood, he recalls, there were only a few hundred members, at the most, and all of them in the building trades, as compared with thousands of members in all lines today.

"Methods have changed greatly, too," he says. "In those days if we had a grievance we just threw it at the boss for a yes or no answer. If the answer was no, there was an immediate strike. If we didn't have a strike ever so often in those days we didn't feel that we belonged to the union."

The electrical union was one of the first to include an arbitration clause in its contracts, Mr. Regan declared, and the result was a gradual lessening of "spur-of-the-moment" strikes and a more solid and mutual understanding between employee and employer over questions in dispute.

The New England vice president is far from convinced that collective bargaining, as it functions today, is the final answer to equitable labor relations. He says that it has now become one step in many in the final solution of problems of labor within the industry.

"In my opinion," he said, "committees named to participate in negotiations for collective bargaining should be made up of as wide a representation as possible as to classifications of workers, and at the same time, paradoxical as it may seem, that the membership be held down to the lowest possible numbers."

"Furthermore, I believe that a representative of the International should be allowed to sit in and advise local groups. Also, I think it advisable for the bargaining committees to check and recheck comparative wage scales, and other claims, by either side, before making final decisions."

SHOW GOOD FAITH

"And finally, and most important, that when a final agreement is reached both sides demonstrate good faith, not alone as to the letter of the contract, but to the spirit as well."

The willingness of both labor and the electrical industry to abide by their agreements, and to arbitrate fairly and openly, in the opinion of Mr. Regan, has

made possible the outstanding record of the electrical industry in New England in having had no strikes during the war.

"We haven't had a strike in the New England area since the war," said Vice President Regan, proudly. "The Army and Navy have complimented us on that record. Maybe we are more conservative here, but I think that it is due to the willingness of both sides to arbitrate and discuss our affairs honestly and without reservations, mental or otherwise."

"From the standpoint of labor, I can say that with one or two exceptions where firms have tried to take advantage of every legal technicality to delay changes they knew were inevitable, there has been splendid cooperation between the Brotherhood and the concerns with which we have contracts. We have worked together for the war effort and since the war no controversy in this area has reached the point where a strike even impended."

"I think that New England is the best district in the country as far as employer relations are concerned, and I believe that both industry and labor are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have handled all situations, some of them difficult, and kept production going at full pace."

Although Mr. Regan doesn't mention it himself, there are many who contend that the record, in part at least, is due to the fact that no local can strike without sanction of the International—and the International hereabouts is Mr. Regan.

GET THE RIGHT ANSWER

"There is no difficulty that can't be resolved by persons anxious to come to a proper solution," he claims. "We in the Brotherhood are not always right, and neither are we always wrong. The idea is to get the right answer, and without disrupting operations or causing men to lose time or a plant to lose production."

To Mr. Regan goes the credit of placing the New England regional office on a strictly business basis. When he took over the district, the old methods of doing business "out of a hat," at least as far as the electrical Brotherhood was concerned, departed forever. His office is as smart in appearance, and as efficient in operation, as any office anywhere. Where once the vice president had to care for the entire district himself, now five regional "trouble-shooters" are organizers functioning under his direction.

Although final decisions on most regional matters rest with Mr. Regan, careful investigation by his office is

the policy before any rulings are issued. Daily he receives reports from his field representatives, and business agents of locals throughout the six New England States do not hesitate to call him for advice on pressing problems.

A careful listener, and a stickler for detailed facts, the regional head does not hesitate in fulfilling his own responsibility in the making of prompt decisions.

"I think you are on good solid ground," he informed one harassed agent who telephoned from a distant state. "You are absolutely right, and I think that if you explain it to management as you have to me that you will not have any great amount of trouble. However, keep me advised." And to another, he said: "You had no authority to take such a step without letting management know. You've got yourself on a spot. Now why not go direct to management, tell them what you have done, admit you're wrong, and ask them to help you out. I know Mr. ——. He's reasonable, and I'm sure he'll understand and cooperate."

"IN THE ARMY"

An example of Mr. Regan's willingness to know what the other fellow is thinking, what he is doing and the problems that confront him, was given last summer when he went, along with a group of other labor leaders, on a visit to Camp Edwards for a few days. He insisted on learning the "hard way" and actually went through the various phases of routine training, including the obstacle course, a hike, regulation drill, night maneuvers, and a dozen other operations, not neglecting K. P., eating Army "chow" and attending training school classes.

"It was a wonderful experience, and enlightening," he said. "I think it was a good idea and provided invaluable lessons on what our soldiers have to do in training, what kind of equipment they require, how much they need and why home-front production is necessary without let-up."

Included in the party that made the inspection was Bill Doyle, president of the Massachusetts state branch, American Federation of Labor, and Al Johnson, president of the Boston Building Trades Council. Although Mr. Regan's primary purpose in going was to get a first-hand picture of Army life in a big camp, he had a secret reason, too—he has two sons in the service.

One of his sons, Lieut. John J. Regan, Jr., is a chaplain, now taking special training at Harvard, having enlisted from Denver where he was pastor of a Catholic church. The other son, Bob, enlisted at the age of 19, has been in the Army two years and now wears staff sergeant stripes.

"Even if it did nothing better," smiled Mr. Regan, "I can now at least talk the same language as the boys."

The electrical industry has come a long way since Mr. Regan became identified with it three decades ago, but, he believes, "it is still in its infancy."

WONDERS OF THE FUTURE

"We can't imagine the wonders that the future will bring," he declared. "The electrical industry has been ever chang-



JOHN J. REGAN
International Vice President, I. B. E. W.

ing since its beginning. We don't even know what electricity really is yet. There are many new developments that will have revolutionary effects. Take radar alone. It opens up an entirely new field. And we haven't done anything yet, really, with television."

Besides looking after the interests of the workers in the industry now, Mr. Regan and his associates are also planning carefully for the future. International Brotherhood committees have already been appointed, charged with the responsibility of gathering all data that bears on the immediate future of the electrical industry, including the absorption of returning servicemen into real jobs at good pay.

"Our committees," said Mr. Regan, "will face stirring problems, vital problems. They will have to decide what part the electrical industry will play in the rebuilding of the world. They will have to determine how best to terminate war contracts with the least dislocation to industry, and at the same time protect the public. They will have to prepare for complete reemployment in peacetime. The problems are many, but I think we will be equal to it."

Mr. Regan is one, however, who does not think that the swing back from war economy to peacetime operation can be achieved without some confusion and chaos and even temporary unemployment.

POSTWAR READJUSTMENT

"I am firmly convinced that there will be plenty of work after the war," he explained. "But during the readjustment period, when war orders cease and industry has to change back to normal functions, there may be six months or so confusion and some unemployment. But after that period of reconversion there should be plenty of new business."

"With the maintenance of plants allowed to deteriorate, there should be a wealth of employment just replacing equipment which has burned out through

excessive wartime use. When the materials are again available, there will be work to be done that has long been neglected. And what the new products will offer in the line of employment will, I believe, be tremendous."

LICENSING LAWS—ESSENTIAL

Although Mr. Regan has no great fear of the permanent ill effects of "basket operators" swarming the electrical contracting field after the war, he does urge that those New England states without licensing laws take steps now to enact them.

"It is not so much the competition these unqualified operators will offer as the danger that lurks in their work," he said. "After the last war they made their appearance, but most of them had worked themselves out of the business in six months. But the harm they did was to the public, not to the electrical contractors."

"I personally believe that many of the fires attributed to defective wiring probably resulted from some other cause. But there is real danger in allowing unqualified persons to make electrical installations. For that reason, rather than because of possible competition, I think that every state, for the protection of all its people, should have a well drawn and properly enforced licensing law for electricians."

Asked about the proposal of the International Brotherhood regarding an arrangement with electrical contractors for working out a system of guaranteeing journeymen and apprentices a minimum annual salary, Mr. Regan, while recognizing the difficulties institution of such a program would impose, said that he favored some such plan.

"There is no question that some such guarantee could be given in established industry, and I believe that some plan of a minimum annual guarantee will eventually be achieved throughout the industry, although there are many problems to be solved," said Mr. Regan. "If there were such an arrangement, I believe that electricians could then work for a lower hourly rate."

"As it stands now, in order to obtain enough for themselves and their families they must get a high hourly pay, because in many instances, especially in the construction, they do not work a full year. It takes time for a man to learn his trade, and if he is to be kept at work at it, if he is to perform at his highest point of utilization, then he must be encouraged to stay at it and assured of a fair living."

The Brotherhood has taken an active part in furthering legislation beneficial to the electrical industry, and for the general welfare of all of the people in New England, Mr. Regan said, pointing out that it worked not only for the original licensing law in Massachusetts but also for subsequent amendments, for improving and strengthening it.

There has been a growing but unspoken feeling in the industry that the Electrical Brotherhood would place itself unalter-

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Attention

Financial Secretaries of Local Unions

On previous occasions the International Office has requested that a member's trade classification be written on his receipt. A large number of local unions have cooperated fully. However, there are instances in which financial secretaries do not state fully just what a member's trade classification is. For instance, receipts are being written designating a member as an electrician. This is not sufficient, for the reason, that the electrical industry is divided into several classifications of electrical workers—such as:

Journeyman maintenance electrician
Apprentice maintenance electrician
Journeyman lineman
Apprentice lineman
Journeyman wireman
Apprentice wireman
Switchboard operator

Meter reader
Meter tester
Motor repairman
Production worker
Radio station operator (technician)
Radio repairman
Appliance repairman

and a number of others.

On several occasions we have had requests from Government agencies for information as to how many members we have working in a particular branch of the trade. We therefore again ask our local unions' financial secretaries and members to cooperate with us in stating definitely just what a member's trade classification is. If a member is working on production in a manufacturing plant, designate production worker on the member's receipt. If a member is a meter reader, state so on his receipt. In other words, make it clear on the receipt what the member's trade classification is.



International President.

(At members conference of National Electrical Contractors Association, St. Louis, April, 1944, the following report was submitted.)

Far Reaching REPORT By Apprenticeship Committee

YOUR National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship and Training has held two informal meetings of subcommittees and one formal meeting of the entire committee in the last three months. The committee has had the value of the advice of the presidents of the respective organizations.

The committee has been charged with a definite task for promulgating standards for apprenticeship and training for the entire electrical industry. The standards promulgated by this committee two years ago and published by the United States Department of Labor were for the electrical construction industry alone. These standards were not narrowly conceived, however, and were more important than the mere confinement to a small segment of the electrical industry might have made them. The electrical construction industry has always been a fertile recruiting ground for skilled men for every other branch of the electrical industry.

COMMITTEE ATTACKED

Since making our last report to this body, the National Joint Committee has taken part in a serious conflict threatening the very life of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee and threatening the entire efficiency, scope and direction of apprenticeship work in this country. That attack emanated from reactionary industrialists within a Federal agency, disguising themselves as Government men seeking to do a responsible Government job, whereas they were actually waging war on unions and union employers.

This assault was stopped, but the attack still goes on. It is now making its appearance in the person of reactionary representatives of reactionary corporations who appear before Government bodies. A lawyer, representing a large airplane corporation, recently made this statement before the National War Labor Board:

"The apprenticeship system is a remnant of the feudal guilds under which all enterprise operated in the Middle Ages. It handicaps the intricate inter-relation of activities in a present day industrial corporation. Further, the complete vocational training available in free public schools renders the apprenticeship system obsolete, and its imposition on workers is a real handicap to their own economic welfare. The adaptation of scientific placement by use of standardized special ability tests, plus in-plant training and up-grading, have largely superseded the apprenticeship system in modern industry."

Let us examine this amazing contention. "The apprenticeship system is a remnant of the feudal guilds;" for that matter our modern industrial system is also a remnant of the feudal system.

Next, "It handicaps the intricate inter-

Attack repulsed,
new goals visualized,
problems faced

relation of activities in the present day industrial corporation." This is a vague statement. It fails to say how it handicaps it. Does the lawyer mean that it sets certain restrictions upon the mere profit-making operations of the corporation? Unions have always been charged with this disservice.

Next, "The complete vocational training available in free public schools renders the apprenticeship system obsolete." Obsolete from the point of view of whom? Here is a tacit admission that this particular corporation wants inadequately trained workers.

HERE IS THE REASON

Next, "The adaptation of scientific placement by use of standardized special ability tests, plus in-plant training and up-grading, have largely superseded the apprenticeship system in modern industry." Here the cat is out of the bag. The high priests of scientific management so-called, the fulsome followers of the Bedaux method, now generally discredited throughout the world, be-

lieve that they can train workers for the mills of these enterprises fast enough and completely enough within the plant. This represents, of course, the exact repetition of the mistakes made before this war, because in some directions this so-called scientific system was in use and there were not enough highly trained men for war industries.

This committee has now laid out an outline to follow in the setting up and promulgation of standards for the entire industry. This outline is as follows:

National Apprenticeship and Advanced Journeymen Standards for the Electrical Industry

Construction
Electronics—Installation, Operation and Maintenance
Line Construction and Maintenance
Motor Winding and Repair
Industrial and Commercial Maintenance
Advanced Journeymen Educational Standards

When your committee promulgated the standards for the electrical construction industry two years ago, it was a comparatively simple job. These standards have been in force in many sections of the country for a period of 40 to 50 years and all that was needed by the com-

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E. H. HERZBERG, Milwaukee
Chairman, National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship.

Labor's Background Gives Medium for PLANNING

By JAMES PRESTON, International Representative

At Marion, Ind., in April, Local Unions B-1000, B-1160, B-1185, B-1112, manufacturing locals, held a great rally on postwar planning. This address by Representative Preston reflects the spirit and thinking of the significant meeting.

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is now an organization of some 350,000 members enrolled in 1400 local unions constituting a vast network reaching from Alaska in the far north down through Canada embracing the entire United States and continuing on down to Panama. Newfoundland is covered on the eastern extremity while Hawaii marks our western boundary of activity at this time.

With the Brotherhood as a background it is an outstanding privilege to appear before you today with opportunity to lift a voice in the now all pervading topic of postwar planning. The vast territory covered, the many nations involved and the millions of lives, dependent upon the measures taken for the rehabilitation of the world at large, present a picture so overwhelming as to make even the most courageous men pause and shudder to think of the destitution and suffering that can result from faulty plans.

It, therefore, behooves those who venture into the problem to make their approach with due humility, to tread with caution and to keep their heads down from the clouds lest they stumble on the stones in the road.

Fortunately, I am not here called upon to delve into the jig-saw puzzle of international politics. A den of wildcats would be easier to face than that. Nor do I intend to explore taxation or world money markets. In common with most of you, I've never had enough money to really get acquainted with the stuff. So you can rest easy. I am not going to impose great stacks of figures or mountains of statistics upon you, nor is it my intention to enter into any competition with the visionary schemers and dreamers now so busily engaged in advertising Uncle Sam as a super Santa Claus, carrying a magic pack with endless gifts for all the world at large.

WHAT IS LABOR'S POSITION?

We are concerned here today only with the direct question of labor's position in postwar America, and our role in the determination of what that position shall be.

There are some people who do not believe that labor should have any voice in postwar plans. One or two spokesmen for special interests have advocated some very unpleasant treatment for those who

Manufacturing locals launch movement in Indiana for solution of postwar problems

voiced labor needs. We must expect and be big enough to forgive those hysterical outbursts. But certainly we cannot be expected to forget them.

American labor's part in the founding and perpetuation of democracy is so superior, that no other organization, be it military, fraternal, political or otherwise, can ever hope to equal labor's efforts not only in the present conflict but throughout the entire history of our nation.

The fact that we are gathered in open meeting here today, in this widely publicized labor rally, is positive proof of that statement as you will realize when I recall for you those ghostly secret meetings of organized labor in colonial days (1775)—ghostly and secret because in those days dire punishment at the hands of tory politicians awaited any man who dared to admit membership in a labor organization or to attend meetings openly. Perhaps it might be well to take a minute

or two for a brief glance into such a gathering held in those critical Revolutionary days. Lifting a corner of the veil of time we glimpse a small gathering of union members—meeting clandestinely in a sparsely furnished basement. Flickering candles throw creepy shadows on bare walls and shuttered windows, but even in that dim light, grim determination is plainly evident in the drawn faces of our pioneer labor leaders as discussion is focussed on labor's part in the struggle against a foreign tyrant.

VOICE FROM THE PAST

A voice, tense with emotion and resolution, speaks:

"We have heard from the workers. . . . We have heard from the sailors in all our harbors and from every foundry and stable and mill in the land. . . . We have heard that there's not a workman in the land who isn't ready to help with hammer and musket. . . . I say to you, it's a just cause we're in despite the cries of the gentry against it. For a cause that has workmen behind it is an honest cause for all, not a crackpot adventure for a few. . . . I ask you men—here and now are you ready for liberty? Are you ready to die for the cause of a nation whose first law will be liberty for all?"

From a thousand such gatherings of organized labor came the unflinching reply. Labor was ready to give all to establish the new spirit of democracy. In a resounding declaration from that early American patriot, Samuel Adams, bickering politicians were put to everlasting shame when he told them:

"There is much dissension among those of us who are seeking to guide the destiny of the Republic which is being born. But there is no dissension among those whose



COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Left to right, back row, Carl C. Miller, John L. McCarthy, Francis O'Rourke, James Preston, Jacob Bowman, Wilbur McAllister; front row, Wilbur Brookshire, Floyd Futrelle, Earl Brookshire, Lorin Tuey, Wayne Tucker

vigor and travail are giving it birth. I speak of our workers in the foundries, shipyards, mills and forests. Among them you will find no Tories, no question-askers, no faint hearts. Let them be our example of patriotism—for there is not a workman, however lowly or underpaid, who does not stand ready to die for our cause of liberty."

People of Indiana, that is the heritage of our American labor movement. Blazing a trail through almost impenetrable forests, across trackless wastes of burning deserts, over the highest snow-capped mountains, and through torrid swamp-filled valleys, labor has ever been true to that heritage. Always voluntarily, American labor has carried high the torch of liberty and justice. Lifting that torch higher than ever—and writing another glorious page in labor's history—our American unionists have proved themselves to be full worthy of that heritage in their monumental achievements both on the field of battle and in our factories and shipyards of today.

Yes, we can well afford to be charitable and to forgive our detractors but to forget them—no. That is asking entirely too much.

Now it must be obvious that if the full force and power of labor are to be realized in the unprecedented and exacting problems of the postwar period, all of its energy, unquestioned loyalty, and deep-rooted patriotism must be mobilized and effected through its own chosen leaders and blended into the national effort through labor's own representatives seated in the President's Cabinet. To plan otherwise would not only be stupid, it may be disastrous.

SUIT MEN TO JOBS

We cannot conceive of putting an infantry tactician in command of a battle fleet. To put a professional politician in charge of air operations would be even more ridiculous and certainly, it would be beyond human understanding to appoint a stock broker as labor's guardian angel. The degree of skill required in directing labor's efforts is equal to—but of an entirely different type—that required in directing any other branch of governmental functions. It is no job for a novice, and labor will certainly fall short of top accomplishment if we continue to be tossed around by 25 or 30 governmental bureaus headed by dreamy-eyed world savers, college professors and "dollar-a-year" patriots. They may have their places in the scheme of things to come, but those places most decidedly are not in the labor field.

American labor is not only willing, but anxious to assume its rightful place in the world councils, and to accept even more than its share of responsibility in the total elimination of distress and poverty. We intend to take that place with an open mind and ready cooperation, but without losing sight of our own needs. We do not expect, neither shall we submit, to any doctrine that would require us to forfeit our own liberties that others may profit thereby.

There was a time when people believed

War Emergency

As a result of information received from the War Department at a conference held recently, we find it extremely urgent to recruit electricians for the Hanford Engineering Works project at Pasco, Washington, which is under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 73. Job is operating on the basis of nine hours per day six days per week. The wage rate is \$1.55 per hour. We are advised by the War Department that job will last about six months, also that board and rooming conditions are good. Cost about \$2.50 a day. Further information can be obtained by getting in touch with Local Union No. 73, Spokane, Washington. The War Department has stressed to this office that members of the Brotherhood will be rendering a real service to the war effort by making arrangements to work on this very important project.

that beautiful flowers grew only on the graves of beautiful women, and so when an extra luscious crop was desired the call went out for a sacrificial offering and lovely women were put to death in the belief that their bodies would make the land more productive. It seems to me that some of our thinkers are working along similar lines today. They appear to think that our American liberties and freedoms must be sacrificed to insure the liberty and freedom of others. I refuse to even entertain such a theory. We surely cannot expect the world to be saved by crucifying the American worker on the same cross of regimented restrictions that incubated and nurtured nazism.

For war purposes, but only for war purposes, we have submitted to a very strict regimentation in matters of employer-employee relationships. We think some of the measures are severely one-sided, weighted against labor. As a matter of fact, the man charged with responsibility for introducing restrictions on wage earnings expressed this opinion in a letter to Vice President Wallace in these words:

"As the months flow by and the board continues to hold wages to the general level of September 15, 1942, *we become increasingly conscious of the fact that we are asking one segment of our society to do its part to protect all Americans from the ravages of inflation, while at the same time, a similar obligation has not been placed as heavily upon the shoulders of some of the other segments of society.*"

That is, from Mr. William H. Davis, chairman, National War Labor Board.

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Davis again emphatically stated that "*wage increases granted by the War Labor Board have not basically affected prices.*"

TODAY'S PROBLEM

Now, of course, we could review a lot of figures on prices and price control, but to what purpose when the results are so obvious. I know something of the heart-

aches that Mothers and Dads experience wondering how to keep shoes on little Johnnie's lively feet, and keeping sister in decent school clothing. We all know that the wage dollar today is buying only half, or less than half of what it did before the war. We all know—and we have Mr. Davis' word for it—that our regimented price control has not been successful. Yet, some would have us look forward to continuing such regimentation into the postwar era not only with calm, but to welcome it with open arms.

If we permit such happenings we have no one to blame but ourselves. We have had plenty of warnings. Let me echo one such warning that was sounded in the A. F. of L. convention back in 1937. Here it is:

"We must consider carefully the question as to how far the state should be permitted to interfere in the regulation of wages and conditions. Our movement is a voluntary one, and the claim for state regulation must not be carried too far. It might easily lead onto the slippery slope of the totalitarian state under capitalist control by which our very liberty might be destroyed. There are some industries in which, to prevent sweating, state regulation is essential. In others the legalizing of voluntary agreements is all that should be accepted. In the remainder it is far better to maintain standards by trade union action wherever we can."

That is not an empty caution. As I gauge the scene in Washington today it seems to me that the main theme is perpetuation of wartime regimentation with the many bureaus spending at least one-half their time seeking reasons, and creating arguments for continuing to function after their wartime need has ended. They can only do that at the expense of the workers and don't get any idea that these bureaus consist of three or four men sitting in profound thought. The personnel runs into thousands in each of them. For instance, the National War Labor Board carries close to 5,000 per-

(Continued on page 234)

Don Cootie Made FIGHTING MAN of Don Quixote

By F. SHAPLAND

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

TERRY, Jules and Jean were down early to the station. Terry bought the tickets and then the three sauntered up and down the platform, smoking some of the deluge of cigars that had come into their possession the previous night. Soon the train, a local freight with one passenger coach, pulled in. Big Mike and Pat Clancy arrived and they all adjourned to the smoking room at one end of the coach.

THE NEWS TRAVELS

"Mike was tellin' me," said Pat, "how Jules here wrecked the Dodds-Rodin gang last night, an' how him an' the rest av ye was jus' in time to see the finish."

"I don' know mooche 'bout dat," said Jules, "I 'ave too mooche beeg beezness on han' at de tam to know w'at de res', she do, but, bah tonder! I feex dat beeg booly Rodin plaintee for to las' heem for w'ile, bah gar!"

"Ye shure did that!" said Big Mike with a chuckle, "an' ye didn't nade anny help nayther."

"This town is goin' to be a right nice town to live in," said Pat, "since Casey broke up the Borski gang."

"Be the powers av Moll Kelly, Casey," said Big Mike, "that was a thunderin' wallop that ye give Smoke whin ye broke his jaw. I doubts me but very little if he'll iver climb up through the ropes av a prize ring again an' he won't dare to trust that jawbone av his in this man's town again."

The bell clanged. "All aboard!" shouted the conductor as the train started to pull

Don Casey and his pals review the big battle

out. The committee to speed the parting guests hastily dropped off. Big Mike's last shouted words were, "We'll be lookin' fer ye an' yer fire atin' friend this fall Casey."

TERRY OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS

As the train clanked noisily over the yard switches Terry laughed and said, "Shure, Mr. LaFlamme, an' it's a gran' reputation ye have been afther makin' for yerself as a fighter. If we get inta anny more fights all I have to do is sit back an' let ye 'ten' to thim, huh?"

"Anny tam, Meester Casey, dat you is not able to mak' de abilitee to pertec' youself, de LaFlamme familee, dey is behin' you, den you is safe already, bah gar!"

"How far behind me wud they be, Don Quixote? Tell me that an' ye'll take a great weight off av me mind."

"Who is dat Don Cootie feller Meester Casey, w'at you is call me affer heem? Was he a great fighter?"

"He shure was. He lived a long time ago whin the fightin' men was tough an' used to ride aroun' all dressed up in cast iron clothes next to their skin widout anny underwear. Their worst trouble was fleas gettin' inside thim iron shirts. Thim fleas kept him so irritated that they was fightin' mad all the time an' used to go out on horseback lookin' for trouble. Whin they met anither fighter all dressed up like thimselves they wud thry an'

knock aich ither off their horses wid big hefty spears, big axes, pieces av gas pipe or whatever they was most accustomed to usin'. The only pace they iver got was whin they was too busy fightin' to think about the fleas. Whin there was no fightin' goin' on they used to roll on their backs on sharp stones hopin' thim iron shirts wud squash some av thim little devils av fleas to death. This Don Quixote was a great fighter, mebbe it was because he had more fleas than the rest, but he wudd'nt take a dare from annybody."

"Dat was no fleas Mr. Casey, w'at dis Meester Don Cootie 'ave on heem, dey was full-grown cooties, dat's w'y dey is call heem 'Don Cootie'. Not mooche wonder he was great fighter, dem cooties mak' heem fight lak hal!"

"Mebbe yer right, Mr. LaFlamme. Ye may be better acquainted wid thim reptiles thin I am. Annyway a windmill got right in his way wan time."

"I s'pose he rode right t'roo dat beeg win'meel, Meester Casey?"

"No! but he rode right at it—grabbed the sails an' sailed right over the top av it—his horse wint aroun', and the Don dropped right in his saddle on the ither side."

"W'at you know 'bout dat. I s'pose de shock, she keel most of dose cooties, huh?"

NEARING THE CAMP

The conductor came through taking up the tickets.

"We is goin' to work at de tallyfome camp," said Jules. "Is it annywhere near de railroad?"

"We stop at a siding near the camp and we'll be putting off some supplies for them. There will likely be a teamster waiting for them and you can ride right out to the camp with him."

"Thank ye con!" said Terry, as he handed him a couple of cigars.

"I'll smoke to your health," said the con, "and when we get near there I'll let you know."

It was a hot day. As if under its influence the train crawled lazily along through pleasant farming lands—enchanted groves of trees whose cool inviting avenues seemed to defy the heat—cattle standing knee-deep in slow running streams—young horses galloping away with a prodigious show of alarm at the puffing engine to which the older stock paid little attention. In the distance, fronting on the concession roads, well-kept houses and barns gave an air of prosperity to the scene, and over it all the peace of a quiet Sunday brooded—a peace, the like of which, this present generation has but little knowledge.

Jules yawned a few times, settled back in the corner of his seat and in a few minutes was fast asleep. But Terry was too wide awake for sleep. The passing scenery brought back vividly to his mind the great Aylward Farm in England, where he and Mickie had been so happy, and a black cloud of melancholy enveloped him as he thought that, but for Mickie's tragic death, they might well have been there now.

(Continued on page 240)



TRAIN, SNOWBOUND IN NORTH WOODS

Practical Man Surveys

New Books on DIESELS

By GEORGE BIDWELL, L. U. No. 312

George Bidwell contributed an article on Pareto to the April, 1944, issue. He has a wide experience in maintenance of Diesel locomotives, and his review of this volume has authority behind it.

THE introduction of Diesel locomotives upon American railroads marked the entry of Diesel-driven generators and regulating appurtenances in the field of traction. Hence we find it an adaptation, with refinements of course, of older stationary Diesel-driven generators in combination with traction equipment formerly supplied by overhead control. The development of the Diesels, therefore, represents with adaptations, the knowledge gained by the use of this type of prime mover with already known electric traction methods.

EVALUATION

Referring to the volume on electrical equipment, chapter I, pages 1 to 45, are devoted to elementary electricity. So when we reflect that the Diesels are being introduced at the level of skills with respect to maintenance, it should be obvious that the first 45 pages have a low utility value to the electrician who, in railroad work, has certain seniority rights and, hence, by virtue of these seniority rights, has had long experience probably in the field of stationary equipment and probably to a lesser degree in trolley-driven equipment. Therefore, I rate pages 1 to 45 in chapter I at 40 per cent.

Chapter IV entitled "Electrical Power Measurements," pages 47 to 57, represents a review of mechanical applications of electrical power and from the standpoint of everyday practice has a low factor of utility to the electrician who in all probability is in the category outlined in the previous chapter review. The information contained therein, I would say, is more generally directed toward the superintendent of motor power level in railroad organization, and so I find the utility value is again low, not more than 40 per cent.

HELPFUL DIAGRAMS

In chapter V, "Transmission Equipment," pages 59 to 109, I find that the data contained in pages 59 to 69 will be of particular benefit to machinists as well as electricians. Starting with page 69 under "Transmission Equipment," there appear data and diagrams which should prove most useful to anyone engaged in maintaining and repairing this type of equipment. The diagrams in "Transmis-

John Draney's "Diesel Locomotives" has much to recommend it to working electrical men

sion Equipment" ought to be helpful in orienting the average electrician in this somewhat unusual method of controlling contactors. Starting on page 90 through 93, an effort is made to show different wiring symbols which should be found very useful. Pages 97 to 109—the information therein again relates more to utility at the superintendent of motor power level, rather than the electrician level. My appraisal of this chapter is, therefore, 90 per cent.

Chapter VI, "General Electric Light Weight Diesel Locomotive," pages 111 through 114, is rated at 95 per cent.

Chapter VII, "Baldwin-Westinghouse Equipment for Switching Locomotives," pages 116 through 198, represents, in my opinion, the very finest and clearest type of information for the railroad electrician. My appraisal of this chapter is 98 per cent.

HIGH APPRAISAL

Chapter VIII, "Electro-Motive Equipment," pages 201 through 239, is replete

with very useful diagrams and contains much constructive information. Since I am making this report from the viewpoint of the electrician who actually does the work, my appraisal of it is 99 per cent.

Chapter IX, "Alco GE Diesel Electric Locomotive," pages 241 through 367, too, scores high, since it contains the type of information that is understandable to the average railroad electrician and the author is to be commended for submitting quite a bit of data on I.C.C. voltage breakdown tests. This chapter I would say rates 99 per cent.

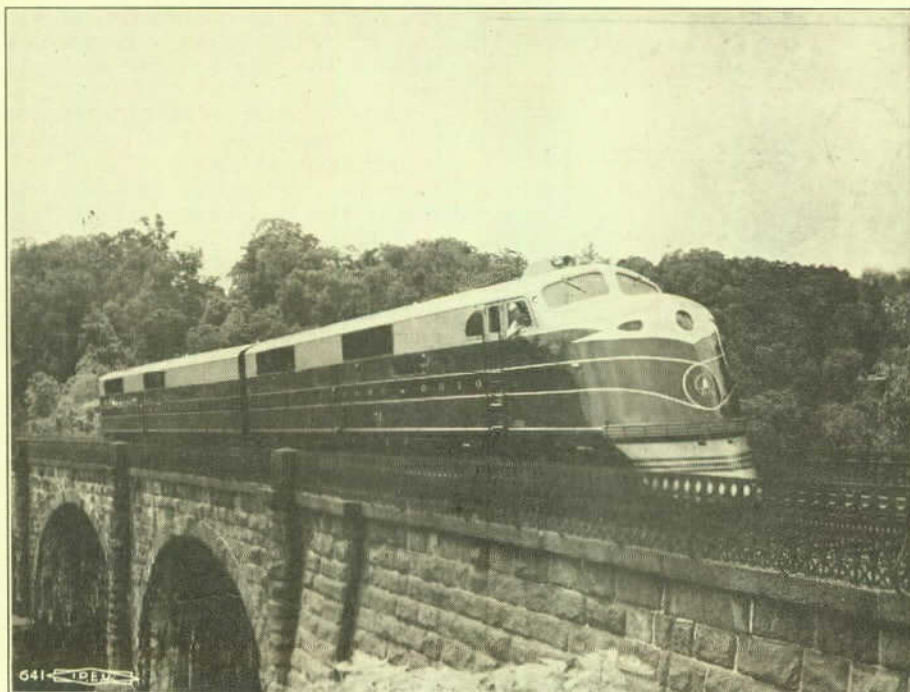
Calculation of the above percentages brings the average rating on the volume covering electrical equipment to 80 per cent, and therefore, it has a relatively high value to us as a self-instructional medium. However, I believe this book would rate higher if it showed evidence of the maintainer's point of view rather than that of the manufacturer's.

I would like to take the liberty of outlining here a few rules which I know to be useful and which I believe should be included in books of this type.

1. Methods of starting dead equipment; by that I mean batteries down. What apparatus is available at the terminal to pinch-hit in order to build up batteries? Would it be a combination of welders in series? Should d. c. current be taken from the stationary power house and what is the best manner in which to start units under the above-mentioned conditions?

2. Why do not manufacturers put indicating arrows on reversing switches to show the direction of the unit with respect to the position of the reversing switch? In some instances, with the mechanic facing the reversing switch, cam to left contactors place the unit in motion to

(Continued on page 240)



DIESEL POWER

Courtesy B. & O. R. R.

Member Describes INVENTION as "Missing Link"

By ANTON E. HANSON, L. U. No. 134

THE National Electrical Code specifies the grounding of all portable electrical apparatus. This important paragraph in the specifications has been one of the most difficult to enforce, the reason being that there has always been what I term a "missing link" between the building conduit system and the portable electric apparatus, depending on the source of electricity for its operation.

THE MISSING LINK

A recent invention has been brought out and patented by Anton E. Hanson of Chicago called the Safety Electrical Coupling. This coupling is a novel device capable of serving not only as a separable attachment plug for portable apparatus, giving connection with the live conductors of an electrical wiring system, but also of establishing the ground connection from the frame of a piece of electrical apparatus to the building conduit system or metal raceway as required by the electrical code.

One or more extensions may be coupled together, retaining the grounding either through an independent ground conductor or through the metal protective armor covering the current-carrying cable. A male attachment member fits a female receptacle member, connection being made by a quarter turn of the male member having a revolving lock ring provided with

Safety electrical coupling makes grounding easy of portable electrical apparatus

cammed ears, which engages with cammed grooves on the female member or wall receptacle plate. The only change necessary on the present old installation is the changing of the receptacle wall-plate for one that has been provided with cammed grooves for the purpose of establishing the ground connection to the building.

THE MODEL

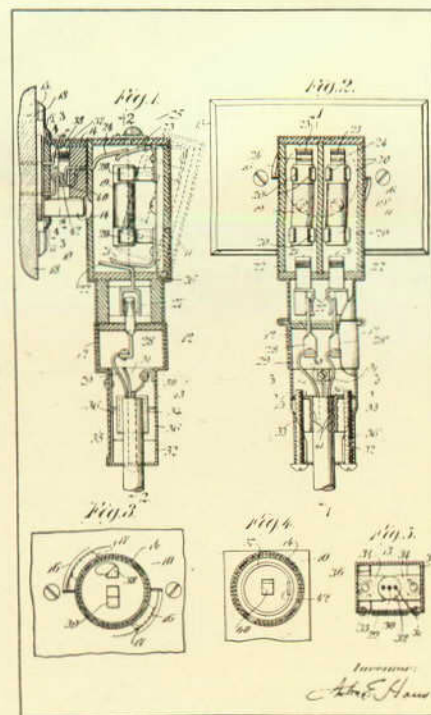
Figure 1 shows a model, including fuses for protecting a three-wire cable connection, as well as circuit-breaking devices and switches to be employed. For protection and safety, binding screws of the coupling plug and the corrugated clamping jaws to receive the armor-covered cable (or BX as it is generally referred to), will insure a firm ground connection with the shell of the coupling plug and also against the slipping of the rubber or armored covering.

When a three-wire cable is used, a binding screw is provided for the grounding wire on the inside of the plug shell, giving a continuous metallic ground connection between the electrical appliance and the building conduit. This circuit-breaking receptacle can be used with or without the strain relief and plug receptacle.

The novel feature of having a revolving male member mounted at right angles to the female end, allowing the cord to hang in any position, prevents side strains. This feature can also be employed in connection with fixtures, both of the ceiling and wall-bracket type, and eliminates the objectionable open outlet if the fixtures are removed, especially when frequent changing takes place, such as in showrooms, etc.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS

When an Edison type screw plug is provided with metal ears and has connection with the outer shell of the plug, it corresponds with the outer shell of the light socket, which is also the ground side of the light circuit, and gives protection against shocks on work machines or ironers, when located in basements where ceiling fixtures are frequently used for power. Likewise, cash registers and all office equipment are frequently troubled with grounds or by being pulled out or accidentally disconnected.



GLOSSARY

Algebraic—pertaining to that branch of mathematics which uses letters and symbols.

Algebraic Sum—the addition of letters or numbers where some of them may represent negative quantities.

Alternating Current—current that continually changes in magnitude and periodically reverses in direction.

Alternation—one-half cycle of alternating current.

Alternator—an a. c. generator.

Ammeter—current meter with a scale calibrated in amperes.

Ampere—unit of electrical current equal to a coulomb per second.

Ampere Hour—unit of electrical energy used in rating storage batteries; the product of amperes and hours.

Ampere Turn—unit of magnetizing force; the product of amperes and turns.

Amplitude—in connection with alternating current or any other periodic phenomena, the maximum value of the displacement from the zero position.

Angle—the space between intersecting lines; the ratio between the arc and the radius of the arc.

Apparent Power—product of volts and amperes in a. c. circuits where the current and voltage are out of phase.

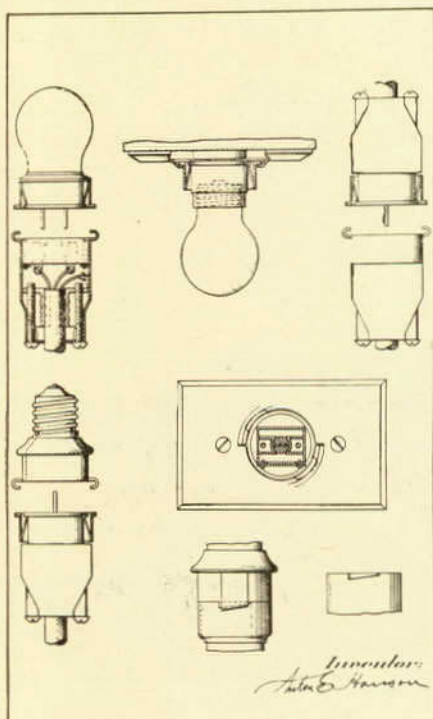
Armature—the rotating assembly of a d. c. motor or generator; also the iron part which completes the magnetic circuit in certain apparatus.

Atom—one of the minute particles of which the universe is composed; a natural group of electrons and protons.

Average Value—value obtained by adding a large number of values and dividing by the number added. For a half cycle of a sine curve the average is equal to .636 times the maximum.

Battery—a device for converting chemical energy into electrical energy; two or more cells.

(To be continued)



(Third in a series of articles)

THE accompanying sketch gives a view of the inside of a fluorescent lamp and by referring to it, one can get an idea of the location of the various parts and their operation.

One of the greatest troubles encountered in fluorescent lamps, is in the starting of them. Starting difficulties may be due to a number of causes other than the starter itself. In general, any difficulty in commencing may result in premature end blackening and short lamp life.

A starting compensator in series with the starter in the leading branch of two-lamp ballasts is necessary for all but 65- and 100-watt lamps. With the 30- and 40-watt circuits the starting compensator may or may not be separate from the ballast. If compensator is omitted there will be insufficient cathode heating when lamps are started. This will result in cold starting and as mentioned before will quite likely result in shortening the life of the lamp. Anything that results in repeated starting efforts tend to reduce lamp life.

FLUORESCENT TROUBLES

If the lamp blinks on and off, this may be simply normal point of lamp failure. On the other hand, if the lamp is new or if it has not been in service long, there may be a number of factors that might cause this action. The difficulty may be due to the starter and if so this can be readily replaced. It is possible that the lamp may be at fault and if so then lamp replacement is the next logical step. Changing either the lamp or the starter may only temporarily correct the trouble if there is a borderline cause of difficulty for some other reason.

Low circuit voltage, low ballast rating, low temperature and cold drafts may individually be the cause of difficulty of this nature, or several of these may be the contributing factors.

If two-lamp ballasts are involved there is a possibility that the individual starter leads from the two pairs of lampholders have been crisscrossed. When this is the case, the two lamps may start promptly if both switches open simultaneously. However, if one lamp starts, the other lamp may blink on and off for a long period of time or may not start at all. This sort of trouble is generally easy to locate because after one lamp starts, only one end of the other lamp will light up before the starting effort is made. Also one lamp may not make any starting effort unless the other lamp is in the lampholder. Thus by testing each lamp separately, this wiring fault can be easily detected.

If the lamps make no starting effort at all or if they start slowly, be certain that the lamp makes proper contact in the lampholders. The lamp itself may be checked by testing it in another circuit that is known to be operating correctly, or there may be an open circuit in the lamp itself. Then, too, it is possible that the starter has reached the end of its life and must be replaced.

MAKE A VOLTAGE CHECK

If necessary a voltage check should be made from one lampholder to the other.

FLUORESCENT LAMPS

Are Amenable to Skill

By C. LONEY, L. U. No. 81

New type of lighting develops peculiarities which can be mastered by electrical men

This can be done with a voltmeter or with a test lamp (220-volts 100-watts). It should be remembered, however, that there are two contacts in each lamp-holder, and that only one of these at each lampholder should be alive. Hence there are four ways possible of checking these contacts to find the two live contacts. If no voltage indication can be found, next check the circuit connections. There is also a possibility (although remote) that there is an open circuit in the ballast.

If the ends of the lamps remain lighted, in a new installation it is, of course, possible for the circuit to be incorrectly wired. If the installation has been in operation, the trouble may be due to a short-circuited condenser in the starter, or it is possible that the switch contacts are welded together. In either case it is necessary to replace the starter. Starters that have been in service for some time can fail in this manner but a quick test will indicate the condition of the starter in question.

Lamps with under or over voltage will give trouble; as lamps with low voltage ballasts are designed to operate on voltage from 110 to 125 volts inclusive, and in some cases may operate satisfactorily on circuits as low as 105 or as high as 130 volts. Similarly ballasts designed for high voltage service should operate satisfactorily from 220 to 250 volts with satisfactory operation as low as 210 or as high as 260 volts.

If lamps are used on higher voltages, the operating current becomes excessive and may not only overheat the ballast but may cause premature end blackening and

early lamp failure. If lower lamp voltages are applied the current may be too low for satisfactorily pre-heating the cathodes and the lamps may flash on and off without starting. Thus either too high or too low voltage operation is injurious to the lamp.

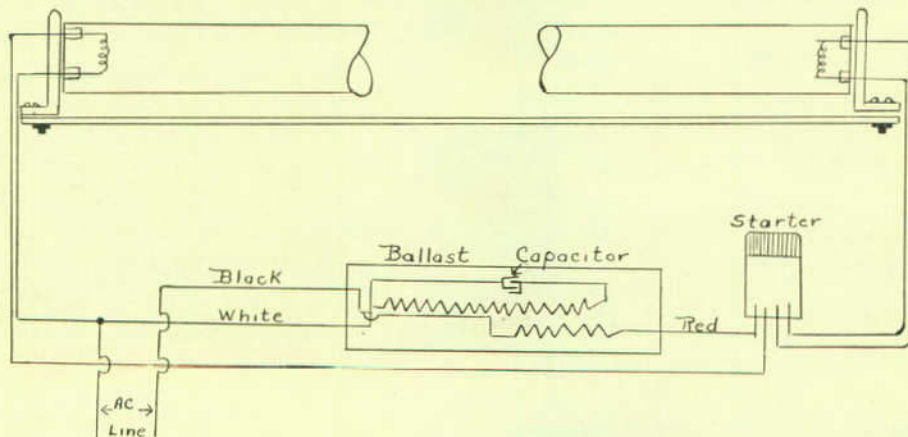
TESTING

An abnormal circuit or operating condition is necessary to burn out a cathode. In normal operation the ballast will limit the current to a value below that required to burn out a cathode or cause any fusing of the metal. Electrodes may be examined by viewing the end of the bulb against a pinhole of light, which casts a shadow of the cathode on the bulb wall. In this way it can be observed whether the cathode is intact or broken.

If one end of the lamp is inadvertently placed across a 115-volt circuit the cathode may burn off at both leads with little fusing of the metal. The stem press may also crack, resulting in an air leak. Broken lampholders or lampholders with starters attached and mounted on metal, or one strand of a stranded conductor touching the metal of a grounded fixture, and improper wiring, are common causes of either momentary or definite grounding which may result in burned-out cathodes. Also operating on direct current without the necessary additional resistance required is a common cause.

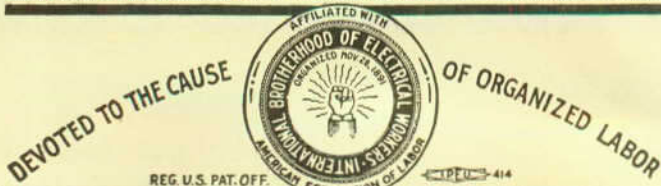
The flicker to which is referred, is a pronounced and irregular variation in the light, quite noticeable as one looks directly at the lamp, and does not refer to the high frequency stroboscopic effect (which is noticeable when observing a fast moving object) which results from normal variations of light output on alternating current. Flicker may appear in several different forms, all apparently related to the same cause. These effects

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 6

What Is a Labor Union? This question may appear silly and unnecessary to many. But occasionally it is important to ask basic and fundamental questions.

Certainly a local union is *not* a mere collection of members. The I. B. E. W. is more than 50 years old. Some local labor unions within the Brotherhood are that old. It is unreasonable to think that the membership of any local union today in 1944 is that local union. The past, present and impending future membership are in reality the local union. In short, the local union is an entity beyond the current membership.

This concept has practical value. Take the question of local union funds. That money belongs to the local union, that is, to the members collectively considered. That money does *not* belong to individuals in the union either one at a time or taken together. In reality, local union funds belong to all the membership, past, present, and future. That money, to be justly expended, must be expended for local union projects and activities, not for individual private projects.

This has a happy aspect. It means, in this period of increased income, that local unions have an opportunity to do important tasks for the union. Education comes first to mind. Union libraries might be established. New and attractive offices can be acquired. Social services can be expended. In short, local unions can do many things now which they had always hoped to do, and could not for lack of money.

Moreover, there is good occasion to build up cash reserves for the inevitable postwar readjustment period. Though we hope there will be no long period of unemployment after the war, it is wise now for local unions to acquire a "large nest egg" to meet all economic contingencies.

GI Labor Relations Quite shocking has been the reasoning of the War Department on the need for a National Service Act. Indeed, reasons have not been forthcoming, merely excuses and alibis. Excuses have proceeded from stopping of strikes to securing young combat manpower. Now Secretary Stimson makes another blunder by complaining that

there is a gap between the Army and the people—a growing gap that can be closed, he contends, with the passage of a National Service Act.

This very contention reveals the deplorable ignorance of the Secretary of War about the labor movement, the common people, and the important question of labor relations. Nothing is calculated to widen the gap between the Army and civilians more than a compulsory work act, administration of which will be dominated by the Army. Nothing is calculated to arouse bitterness, suspicion, protest, and hopelessness more than to have freedom-loving American workers told their duty by brass hats.

Moreover, a National Service Act is contrary to the whole theory of American Government, namely, that the Army is controlled by civilians, not civilians by generals.

Mr. Stimson is reputed to be a patriotic gentleman. He should be patriotic enough to change advisers and learn that Americans are free men, and intend to remain free men.

Electronics Widespread interest in electronics suggests new worlds to conquer. Members of our Brotherhood are the logical, best-equipped workers to enter this great new industry (now \$4 billion) and man it. This cannot be done without extensive preparation; above all else it cannot be done without additional training.

Electronics refers to the renovation of devices and machines based upon the metaphysics of electricity, i. e., electrons. The basic unit is the photo-electric cell and vacuum tube. The electronic tube has manifold and multiple forms; more than 700 tubes have been devised and are in use. Fundamental principles, then, are to be mastered, and their application is complex. Already a number of local unions have set up classes in electronics.

Speaking at Philadelphia recently, President Brown forecast the meeting of the situation by the Brotherhood, perhaps by the establishment of an electronics school. Nothing could forward the interest of the union more than such a school properly staffed, and properly operated.

China's Plan How far the dream of industrialization with its higher standard of living for all the people has captured the imaginations of all peoples, is revealed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's modest proposals for China. It should be borne in mind that Sun Yat-sen is now gathered to his fathers, and that this plan was offered nine years before the present war. Still it has real significance and charts trends for the world.

Sun Yat-sen's plan includes the building of 100,000 miles of new railroad, and more than one million miles of new highways. It includes building new harbors, and demands the importation of thousands of new spindles, new looms, tons of new wire and cable, light-

ing facilities, and machine tools. China has not put this plan into effect. It points the way to great markets for men and material on the other side of the world, for Americans, if they want them.

It is likely, after the war, that scores of nations will want exactly the same kind of development. It is likely that the world is entering a new era of industrialization.

A Soldier Writes A soldier in England writes to his mom and dad in the U. S. A. (His dad is an I. B. E. W. member.) The soldier says:

"Now that spring is here I see a few signs that make me homesick but it is so much different here than it is at home, the grass stayed a little green all winter. There is always moisture in the air that makes it chilly even on the sunshiny days. I would like to be home where the grass is coming up and the buds on the trees are popping open. I'd like to live in a real house where I can open the windows wide and let the fresh air and noises in and to listen to Aunt Ida doing the housecleaning; to be able to say that I am free and that if I don't want to go to work I can stay home and loaf around the house puttering, or go to the lake and swim, or to the woods to walk or run through the trees, and to lie down on top of the bluffs and look at the valley beyond me with our home somewhere in all the buildings there below me and see the river with St. Louis' skyline on the other side. I always wondered what was beyond all that as far as I could see. I wondered if I would ever get to know what those marvelous places I read about were really like.

"Well, now I have seen some of them, the mountains in the West, the great flat plains of Kansas, the Great Lakes, New York, the Atlantic Ocean, England with its London, and no telling how much more I will see, but what I want more than anything is to come back to my country and be able to live a happy life. When I get home I want to live again all those good things that I remember so well."

Planning Group Scores Once again, in the midst of turmoil, and, at a time when political fervor runs high, groups of labor, farm and business leaders unite upon a program for America. This time the subject is social security. The program offered is objective, non-partisan, constructive. This notable, timely statement is sponsored by the National Planning Association.

The effort of enemies of social security to create the impression that business is not for security advancement is corrected by this brochure. Members of the business committee, who sponsor this statement on social security, include representatives from such prominent corporations as General Electric, Aluminum Company of America, Johns-Manville, Illinois Central, Hercules Powder Company, and McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Farmer leaders include Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Eastern Oregon Wheat League, American Sugar Cane League, National Cotton Council of America, Giannini Foundation, General Mills, Inc., and National Farmers' Union.

Railroad, C. I. O. and A. F. of L. representatives endorse the program.

The brochure has this to say about the controversial subject of health insurance and medical care:

"Medical care, including facilities for hospitalization and rehabilitation, must be made available to all our people. An expanded program of hospital and health centre construction, especially in rural areas, is not only essential if this objective is to be achieved, but would also open new avenues of employment. A practical method of overcoming the financial limitations to the purchase of adequate medical care and one which would be in keeping with the desire of our people to pay their own way as far as possible would be to make this provision through social insurance. Under such program, insured persons and their families would be entitled to medical care, hospitalization and necessary rehabilitation measures."

It is heartening to have an objective statement in the national interest from such powerful cooperating groups.

Joseph S. McDonagh Another longtime member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, well known throughout North America, has passed on to his fathers. Joseph S. McDonagh, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, died suddenly while he was in conference in the course of his duties in New York on May 5.

Mr. McDonagh was initiated in the Brotherhood May 10, 1910, thus having continuous membership for 34 years in the organization. For many years he was business manager for Local Union No. 664, Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was considered a foremost authority on relations of labor unions to government agencies. He brought patience, insistence and ardent enthusiasm to his work. In 1930 he became legislative representative of the I. B. E. W. and served in that capacity until he was made secretary of the Metal Trades Department in 1940.

Mr. McDonagh was the fourth trade unionist to hold the secretaryship of the Metal Trades Department. This department was founded in 1908 and Albert J. Berres was the first secretary. Hereafter followed Mr. John P. Frey and Mr. William A. Calvin. Mr. McDonagh made special trips to the Panama Canal to explore relations between the union and the War Department, and his personality is stamped on many of the achievements of the Metal Trades Department.

A familiar figure at I. B. E. W. conventions, he was known widely in this organization. He had passionate devotion to the principles of his craft and of unionism. He defended these passionately.



Woman's Work



HERE IS YOUR FIGHT

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE whole world is getting ready for the invasion—the invasion that will be the greatest mass war maneuver history has ever seen—or, God willing, ever will see again. The invasion must come before we can have peace again—that peace so hopefully and prayerfully sought by men and women and their children the world over.

Now, here is our fight. If we are going to have a decent and lasting peace here in our country with some semblance of economic balance and order, we've got to start building that peace today and the best way our women can begin to make that lasting peace, is by fighting inflation—fighting it tooth and nail *now*.

Last month we talked about OPA and the job it is doing to help control prices. Please aid all you can by watching ceiling prices and never, *never* stooping to deal in black markets.

DON'T BE ROBBED!

In addition to this, fight inflation—that demon which will rob you of your hard-earned money—that money which you want to use toward building a home after the war or putting Jimmy through college some day—the money that can make some of your dreams come true, if you and millions of other women the country over are not tricked into spending it by paying outlandish prices for all sorts of things you don't need, thus causing goods to be more scarce and prices higher, until finally the whole scheme of buying and selling is out of control. Then a few will get very rich and a great many will be consigned to selling apples on street corners again.

Please, women who read this page, be careful in your buying—only buy what is absolutely necessary. Mend and clean and salvage and make things do. It just isn't patriotic to be fashionable these days but it is to look smart and fresh in your old clothes. It's easy to look well in a brand new outfit but think how much more clever it is to look lovely in your old things—kept immaculately fresh and clean and with ingenious touches added to make them look new. There's a challenge that should tickle the vanity of any woman.

Now, of course, there are things that do wear completely out and have to be replaced. *Then buy carefully!* Buy well-made garments and be sure they fit! This is a fine way to prevent inflation and defeat the purpose of get-rich-quick manufacturers who are turning out inferior products, taking advantage of shortages

of goods and abundance of money to unload their short-lived stock on the gullible public.

BUYING POINTERS

Here are a few pointers for buying some items which are absolutely necessary and which may be of assistance to you in choosing wisely. We only wish space permitted us to give suggestions on a great many articles—children's clothing, shoes, household furnishings, etc., but since it doesn't we'll just take a few that may be helpful.



O.W.I.

FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT INFLATION!

Stockings are one of the biggest items on every woman's budget and since we have to struggle along with rayon in place of our silk and nylon, we could well have some rules to go by in purchasing them.

(1) Buy hosiery to fit your needs. Don't get sheer hosiery for everyday use if you expect to get good wear from them. Weights of rayon stockings are measured by "denier" which may be compared to "thread" in silk hose. Get 50-denier for sheer "dress" hose (about three or four-thread); 65-75 denier for everyday wear and 100-denier for heavy-duty stockings.

(2) Keep in mind the "gauge" as well. "Gauge" refers to the number of needle stitches per inch-and-a-half. Hence a 51-gauge stocking is a finer, closer knit (and therefore more desirable) than a 45-gauge stocking.

(3) Get the right size.

(4) Check the reinforcements at welt, heel, sole and toe, and remember that cotton reinforcements will wear better than rayon.

(5) Get two or more pairs of the same type and color when you buy.

Now then, here are some rules for car-

ing for your hose, to get the maximum wear from them:

(1) Wash before wearing. This may add many wearings to the life of your stockings because laundering removes the "sizing" and makes it easier for the stocking to follow the contour of the leg and with much less strain.

(2) Put hose on carefully, straightening seams as you go—never twisting them to straighten.

(3) Wear a garter belt or girdle with rayon hose as rayon drops and sags when round garters are worn and constant pulling on the stockings to keep them up, is bound to injure them.

(4) Wash immediately after wearing, treating very gently in lukewarm water and using a neutral soap. Squeeze water through, never rubbing. Rinse well, squeezing water out—never wringing or twisting—and hang them to dry on a smooth rod away from direct heat or sunlight. Allow to dry thoroughly. Twenty-four to 48 hours is usually required.

TIPS ON SLIPS

Slips are another clothing commodity that women must have and which they purchase in large quantities. How long your slip will last depends a great deal on how well it fits. Here are some tips on slip buying:

(1) See that the straps are fastened to the fabric, never to the lace and remember that an adjustable strap is useful for minor changes in length. However, be sure to get a slip the right length—don't count on adjusting more than one inch at the shoulder straps.

(2) Look for proper shaping at the bust.

(3) It is most important to be sure that the slip fits well under the arm.

(4) A light lockstitch at the seams is the most durable construction.

(5) Make sure the slip is not tight at the hips.

(6) Threads at seams should not slip when pulled.

(7) Look at the fabric against the light—a close, firm weave is best.

(8) Two-gore and four-gore slips fit better than one-piece slips.

So much for slips. Now for an important item of men's clothing, shirts. Of all items of clothing, fit is perhaps the most important factor in durability of shirts. Surprise your husband when next you buy him a shirt by following these pointers and really getting him his money's worth in shirt value:

(Continued on page 234)



Correspondence



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Radar Communication for Trains

Editor: Aiming at utilizing newly-discovered principles of radio activity, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway is planning to develop a radio communication system in the micro-wave region, with a field of very high frequency radio waves. The waves are very short and travel in a straight line and many bands are available for use. It is said that they will give sufficient channels for communication.

The railroad company has appointed A. Dahl, electronic engineer, to direct the experiments and investigation. It is intended for communication between the front and rear ends of trains, and between train crews, by the use of radar and other electronic devices.

We all agree that the safety of all in the railroad transportation field will be most welcome.

Party and Dance

On the evening of April 22, 1944, a party was arranged at the last minute for the visit of Frank Jacobs, president of Local No. 1. Many prominent men in the labor movement attended this delightful gathering and enjoyed the evening dancing and renewing acquaintances.

Thanks Local No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

The writer received a very encouraging letter from Brother T. Denman regarding electronic articles from Local No. 1.

We would still like to hear from others in the I. B. E. W. There is a very good course that can be purchased at a nominal sum from the Westinghouse Electric Company by writing them for particulars. Local No. 1 expects to use this course when the Hadley Vocational Technical School course is completed in a few months.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee:

Our JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS carries many splendid articles on a wide variety of subjects. One of the best and most appropriate to the times is the article "Church Wants Planning on the Basis of Mixed Economy" by the Most Reverend Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in our April, 1944, JOURNAL.

This was forcibly realized on leafing through a copy of the April 22 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*. With not much surprise we found a full-page advertisement by "Republic Steel, General Offices, Cleveland 1, Ohio," entitled "Boys, I'll tell you what free enterprise really is." No doubt many of the Brothers saw it, but how many stopped to think of its significance? Half the page is taken up by a picture depicting the interior of what is generally known as "a general country store" with the country doctor speaking to the storekeeper and two townsmen. The doctor is expounding on the advantages of

READ

Detect propaganda warns L. U. No. 3.

Be wary of the fascist press by L. U. No. 28.

L. U. No. 48 talks of a number of interesting things.

"Tis more blessed to give" by L. U. No. 79.

L. U. No. 124 makes a good investment.

L. U. No. 309 tells of a safety device.

The Montgomery Ward case as reviewed by L. U. No. 611.

L. U. No. 794 speaks on ethical principles.

L. U. No. 1216 tells of an automatic overload reset rigged up by one of the Brothers.

Are our correspondents alive to important issues? Read, and understand.

"free enterprise" as expounded by Republic Steel.

It is deliberate propaganda aimed at the farmer for the purpose of stopping in its tracks any movement for real "free enterprise" planning as suggested by Bishop Haas. Republic Steel's past does not reveal any charity or consideration for the working man. If newspaper reports are true Republic Steel is still as opposed to organized labor as it ever was and therefore would not be spending money for advertising something that would be of benefit to the working man. They are not satisfied with a fair share for themselves, they want the whole hog—low wages and long hours for the real workers, and tremendous salaries and bonuses for the high executives.

We will see more and more of this as election day approaches, both in paid ads and editorial opinion by the reactionary press.

This particular ad makes use of the old scare of communism and dictatorship that is always raised by the especially privileged when they fear they are going to lose some of their ill-gotten privileges. Of course they do not come right out and say this. As an example we quote one of the paragraphs from the above-mentioned advertisement.

"If they had their way, Tom here, wouldn't own this store. He'd be regimented with a lot of other storekeepers and told how to run his business by some bureaucrat who probably never tended store in his life."

They use the term bureaucratic whenever they take a slam at the Administration. Has there ever been an administration in Washington that has not been bureaucratic? Bureaucracy was swell when it gave big business its own way, back in the so-called "roaring twenties" and you know what that

finally did to us. They will do it again if you don't do everything in your power to show up their propaganda for what it really is. We don't have thousands of dollars to pay for full-page advertisements in newspapers and periodicals. Pro-labor papers and periodicals are only too often given little heed by the ones that should be most interested, with the result that all too many union men and women fall for the propaganda line of those who have little or no respect for the laws of God or man when those laws interfere with their greed and avarice.

Much more can be said on this subject but space will not permit, so that we must ask everyone to be on his or her guard and before election day arrives make it your business to learn what the past records are, of the men you are asked to vote for and don't let us have another Congress of reactionaries and poll taxers as we have at present.

At about the time this appears in print, if it does, a new War Loan Drive will be starting. Whenever it comes we know labor will do its stuff as it always does. We are all for "free enterprise" but not Republic Steel's kind.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: About May, 1943, two members of Local B-17 took upon themselves the task of trying to separate from Local B-17 the members who were working on the city job. These members were cited before the executive board. These two, namely, Dennis Cook and James Bentley, promised to be true and loyal members of the Brotherhood, but their words of promise were not worth the breath it took to say them, for very quietly they continued their most unworthy efforts. The praises of the C. I. O. were sung by these ex-members and unfortunately a few others followed them.

Business Manager Simpson met with these people, talked over their troubles and even pleaded with them to return to the Brotherhood, but to no avail. Instead these former members took great pride in blocking whatever progress Brother Simpson attempted with the city department. Any progress he was successful in making, they gave the credit to the C. I. O. It's the old C. I. O. trick.

One of these fellows went to work on a crew that was composed of all B-17 members. He was told he would have to get an I. B. E. W. card and that he had three days to get "right." Well, the second day, the first thing in the morning he told the crew, "you have treated me fairly and good so I want to do the same with you. I'm not going into Local 17." These loyal members refused to work until they were advised by the business manager. He straightened things out for the day and arranged a meeting with the officials of the department. Of course one of the evils of a civil service job reared its ugly head as an employee can belong to any union or no union at all as the employee may choose.

This left it entirely up to the executive



Salute to the Builders



Left to right, first row: Toby Pangburn, R. Rommel (hookup leadman), Betty Steinmetz, Stella Whitlow, Audrey Cunningham, Pearl Young, R. Rusch (foreman), Lou Ann Braden, Alice Kirtley. Second row: Juanita O'Bryan, Marie Wheatley, L. C. Kaelin (superintendent), Lt. Taylor (commander of the yards), Mary Davenport, Erma Milburn, B. Kraus (foreman), Mary Tomes. Third row: Louise Taffy, Louise Jones, Edna Crase, Florence Staniford, Gladys McDonough, Rose Calloway, E. Barry (foreman), Stella Giles, Carrie Farmer. Fourth row: Audrey Hogue, Elmira Dunn, Mary Spencer, Mary Fowler, Minnie Bell Otto, Helen Bert, Enid Giltner, Mary Clark, Helen Draper, Nancy Philpott.

For every engagement successfully completed, for every campaign accomplished, for every battle won—millions of hours of labor have contributed the equipment needed for the charge.

This is a salute to the men and women of L. U. No. 369, Louisville, Ky., and the E-J Electrical Installation Company, doing work for the U. S. Navy in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio—turning out LST's (landing ships-tanks).

The yards started in September, 1941, with a Navy contract for eight PC boats (submarine chasers). Upon completion of this contract they were given the

contract for the building of LST's. This contract started in the new yards in September, 1942. The workers have labored hard and faithfully and have put 44 LST vessels in service since that time. The above picture is of the women members of the marine division of L. U. No. 369 of whom the local union officials tell us they are very proud. They are efficient and capable of accomplishing work on the LST's that requires considerable electrical knowledge.

On January 30, the E-J Electrical Installation Company employees were awarded the Army-Navy "E" award.

board. On January 9, of this year, these members and others were indicted for violation of certain sections of the I. B. E. W. Constitution. The regular procedure was followed and the members notified to appear for trial. Not one of them answered in any form.

The following members were tried and found guilty of violating Article 27, Section 2, Subsections 5 and 9:

John Odor, Clayton D. Klibbe, Raymond Johnson, Harrison D. Vinton, Harry I. Rose, Martin Gerstner, Fred J. Cook, Dennis A. Cook, James Bentley (former policeman), John A. Shields, Albert Perdelwitz, Alfred E. Orlow.

The penalty imposed upon them by the trial board and I. O. Representative Gerald Baldus, who was present, was suspension and a \$100.00 assessment placed against their cards.

JOSEPH MCCARTHY, R. S.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: I'd like to make a correction on a letter in last month's WORKER, by Brother Roseman of Local No. 28, wherein he stated that the Bowen Brothers were engaged in the contracting business. Due to his misinterpretation of my letter, I would like to state that Brother Jack Bowen has no connection with the business other than as an estimator and outside superintendent. Sorry I was misunderstood.

I understand that our bowling team was well represented at the Building Trades bowling banquet. Present were E. B. Smith, Lee

Seimon, Sam Marlowe, C. Shoemaker, G. Boteler, E. Herr, H. Phillips, M. Pike and C. Smith. The team finished in third place in the league.

We were sorry to hear that E. B. Smith expects to take a withdrawal card in order to join his father in the paint business. His father's good fortune and our loss. I know the bowling team will miss Bill's good work also.

Brother Francis McMahon has also taken a withdrawal card. Looks like Mac is in the lock, key and safe business for "keeps." Good luck to both of you, and good luck to Brother Joey who is now in the Marines.

Brother Tom Dolan has worked out a tricky three-way switch hook-up which has a few of the boys guessing, and they really think it is one for the books. How about letting us in on it, Tommy?

In reply to letters about work in Washington, D. C., we are just about holding our own. We have a few visiting Brothers left, most of whom are working in nearby Maryland and Virginia.

Now that you've filed your income tax, boys, you may put away the aspirin for another year. The next best substitute—buy another bond.

HARVEY T. HAINSLIP, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: That page devoted to marine questions and answers and in the style used, was extremely timely and made very interesting reading. A good bit of it is new to some

of the boys and old stuff with others but doesn't lack interest in any event. More of the stuff will be appreciated.

At present we find marine work sort of slowing up. In fact one of the concerns had to dispose of all its personnel and is about folded up and another is down to rock bottom. However, we find that situation is peculiar to this type of work more so than to building construction.

The local transit company finally lost out on its last appeal from the decision of the WLB. This after prolonged and bitter fighting against the legitimate labor organization. It sent out letters to all employees it had fired for union activities offering them jobs and has to make good all back pay. This particular company is one of the worst in this city and is of the extreme reactionary type in both the handling of its employees and the harm it does or has done to the city. Corporations of that character are a parasite in any community. It now remains to be seen whether they'll prove to be open and above board in their dealings. One can't help but wonder who'll be the ones to pay the enormous sums expended in fighting its own employees, especially in the high courts and in importing high-priced legal talent.

We had the good fortune to be given the opportunity to read a comparatively new publication which is extremely favorable to labor and is untiring in its efforts in exposing labor baiters and parasitic corporations that are campaigning very vigorously to boost and favor fascism in this country. This publication is not a purely labor paper but conducts a vigorous campaign to expose the corruption of the various large corporations, trusts and the various vested interests and their subsidized press. It points out the great harm done by the various largely circulated periodicals which reach millions in this country.

After reading through a number of copies we're firmly convinced that now more than ever before it behooves us to take heed and watch our reading matter carefully. Be constantly on guard and by all means avoid the "divide and conquer" formula that big business is advocating. Watch out for poison-tongue and poison-pen artists in the press and on the radio. Beware of the Peglers and Kaltenborns. Above all remember these preachers of labor hatred, race hatred, etc., favor fascism for the particular reason that labor can't possibly exist where their (fascists) creed flourishes. Remember "in union there is strength!" By all means support it with all your might. Without it we're positively lost. Our enemies are on the alert and lay awake nights planning and scheming to destroy us and drag us down to the slave level. Remember Brothers, we're not getting hysterical but trying to point out what our enemies on every side are doing and trying to do. The evidence is concrete. One of the biggest aids in our fight is to get in the proper amount and quality of reading for ourselves and friends in order to counteract some of the poison in printed form so dressed up at times that it almost deceives the unwary.

The local situation finds:

Brother Aug (Red) Winterstein picking up where he left off sometime ago in the marine field. His Junior (now in the service) is greatly disappointed because he can't climb poles while on generator watch in the Aleutians.

Larry Huber floored us by turning down cold an invite for a liquid refresher.

Sergeant Bob King was a visitor in these parts lately—he confined his visit solely to Slatts.

Jean Lappielle informs us that he's a candidate in the field for membership on the

E. Board. He tells us he's an old member in good standing.

Brother "Liny" Coles made good as steward at the Maryland drydocks on the Conlan job. Speaking of making good on the same job we can mention some of the big stuff among which were Charley Espeseta and Frank Blanco.

Goscup was fortunate in locating his long missing daughter.

Ed Rost makes his appearance on the job and sailing will now be easy on the ships especially the Eastern Prince.

Bob Kanzler will now pioneer for Joe Selhorst, the former lion tamer in these parts.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor: The event of interest in BC circles is the recent get-together of radio officers with those of San Francisco. Brothers Nordahl and Morey discussed with Brother Larsen of Local No. 1245 affairs pertaining to welfare of broadcast men in the I. B. E. W. Mutual problems and plans for future progress have been worked out tentatively. More details will be given as they develop.

The broadcast part of L. U. No. 48 hurdles its seventh birthday this spring and still there are no signs of "rusting on our laurels" and our claim still stands of being the oldest BC group.

KGW-KEX is still in temporary quarters at KWJJ studios. However, things are getting sorta nailed down and it looks as if it's set for the duration. Studio fire last September was the impulse for moving. A bigger home some day is being dreamt about.

All stations here use techs from No. 48 and in addition, the American Federation of Radio Artists has members and working agreements with four stations and will have more later, covering working conditions, wages, fees, etc., for announcers.

The wiremen of L. U. No. 48 are busy and there is at most times a need for men and women. It has been necessary to borrow union members from other crafts to supply the demands. This is an innovation which absorbs slack for other trades and brings in workers who are familiar with routine in the shipyards. Other I. B. E. W. locals having available men are advised to write Joe Lake.

Recently ye editor was chided about copy missing deadline and a nice letter from Brother Bugniazet explains that the first of the month preceding month of issue is the closing date. Hope this might help some others getting their stuff into the I. O. in time.

Say did youse guys see GE's new book on television—color-illustrated and pretty gals? It may be a bit futuristic but looks like there is some work to be done on studio technique for present BC men. Grab a copy and do some thinking. We want this work too.

Radio service group of Portland also toots its whistle seven times this year and all the major shops use I. B. E. W. men. Steps were taken last week to set up a radio dealers' Association for Portland and vicinity. A dinner and meeting were held by L. U. No. 48 at which approximately 50 dealers were present. They came from as far south as Salem, also from Vancouver, Wash. George Steele, assistant B. A., stated the purpose of the meeting was to form an organization to protect the interests of the industry, both workers and dealers, in the postwar area. There will be some more dope on this group in later stories.

This is it for now, been a quiet month here. Hope the bugs stay out of your garden. As one m. c. sez, bye-bye-buy bonds.

J. A. ERWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: There is not much of anything new or startling to be reported from the "Queen City of the Plains." Local Union No. 68 is still doing business at the old stand, with peace and harmony prevailing. As with most other locals, we have a good number of our younger members in the armed forces and more expecting to be called. To those of us who are left, our path is straight and our duty clear: Give blood and buy bonds!

The writer has come across an article entitled "The American's Creed," which he believes is worth passing on.

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies."

A few moments study will enable all who will, to see that here is a great challenge to anyone who has more than his own interests at heart.

Our worthy president, Russ Meredith, has recently returned from points South and West where he had gone, on advice of his doctor, in search of that illusive thing called health. Russ has suffered (I say this advisedly) with arthritis for years but appears to be on the long, slow road to recovery.

At our last meeting it was decided to send all our officers to the State Federation of Labor Convention, as delegates. With President Meredith there is Jack Fisher, vice president; Eric Haglund, financial secretary; Gene Snowden, treasurer; Fred

Birnbaum, recording secretary, and Clyde Williams, business manager. In the opinion of your correspondent, this was a commendable decision by the local union. In these times, when so many different and difficult problems confront us, no one can deny that the officers of the local union should be the ones who know what is going on. The local union expects a very worthwhile report of the convention.

G. H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: Animated by lively hope and sustained by abiding faith in the common man, I submit what will likely be my last infliction upon your splendid patience and the tolerance, long suffering and goodness of the WORKER readers generally, and especially those whom I am wont to call "my own boys" on the Central New York Power properties: Locals 554, 836, 478 and B-79.

God has been good. It is not given to every man to look back without much misgiving upon more than 40 years of association with organized labor.

Back in 1902 an A. F. of L. organizer named Lewis got us into line at Niagara Falls as the "Electrical Factory Employees' Union." I was financial secretary. Labor Day we marched, dressed in uniform, as did many other groups.

Soon after, I was on the railroad—L. S. & M. S.—and after the required novitiate (nine months) I was in the B. of L. F.—later, and now B. of L. F. and E.—and finally, the I. B. E. W.

Down the years I have always regarded organized labor as a new evangel relieving an immense void where the decimated Christian Church was powerless to exert strong influence. The ideal seemed to be the development of a type of man in whom charity was instilled, selfishness discouraged, nobility and honor exalted and extolled, and the man thereby glorified by his acquaintance with his divine origin and destiny.

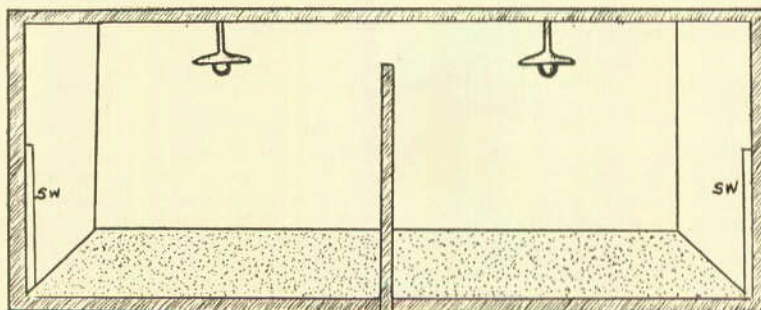
Now obviously, to even conceive such ideals,

Can You Do It?

Nick Carter's "Can You Do It?" seems to have made quite a hit with our members—they are clamoring for more. Judging from letters received recently, a good many of our members "dood" it and 11 Brothers in locals scattered over the country sent in additional solutions to Nick's problem.

One of our old timers, Leon J. Wadsworth, long a member of L. U. No. 3 and now on pension, sent us the following problem. He said that this one was going around the Ford Plant at Willow Run, Michigan, last year.

"You have a large room with a partition in the center which does not go to the ceiling (as illustrated below). There is an outlet in each section with a switch at either end of the room. The object is to install circuits and switches so that when either switch is closed the light comes on in that portion and the other light goes out. The effect is that one light is on at all times.



the organizer, and leaders who took up after him, must be extraordinary men. We have such men, but never enough.

My contention is that no one has any moral right to make appeal to anyone else unless that appeal is directed toward the best and noblest traits of human nature. To appeal primarily to the cupidity of a prospect is an implied insult, and the more worthy the prospective candidate, the colder you leave him.

Membership in any labor union should be presented as a privilege rather than as a banana tree, the privilege of joining the great modern crusade for Christian civilization. I am not saying material gains are to be altogether despised. Despise them only when their price is too high.

Man was never made nobler or happier by receiving. Only by giving can he grow in nobility and power. And such weak spots as mar our great labor movement are mostly due to this thin philosophy which is unworthy of application.

"Give of thyself, give of thy store;
Would'st thou be happier, give some more."

Yes, I do feel relieved. Farewell to unbidden preachments. But, after all, we must hold the torch high lest we cast our foot upon a stone.

Many thanks.

THOMAS BERRIGAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Here's a newcomer. This is my first trip for Local Union No. 80 and I'll do my best to pass it on as I see and hear about it.

Brothers, what is wrong with our attendance? Two or three years ago it was a case of finding enough chairs to seat the members, now try to get enough members to fill the available chairs. Brothers, did the assessment make you attend the meetings then? If so, I'd like to ask, is that an attitude of Brotherhood?

Oh yes, here is something else. Why be so reluctant to serve on the different committees appointed by the chair? Are not all of these things for the good of us as individuals? We need a more cooperative spirit and I don't mean the kind we purchase from the ABC store. I've heard lots of men ask why doesn't the local do this or that or something else, or why did the local do such and such. Brother, I'd suggest that you attend the monthly meetings so you would be better informed as well as able to inform.

I don't believe we had a report from the chairman of our sick committee at the April meeting. No additional serious illnesses have been reported recently. Our chairman has not returned to work, however the chair has been occupied by him at each meetings.

The following members have been issued military cards so far this year:

Brothers W. C. Glenn, G. L. Jackson, J. F. Johnson, Thomas McGrath, J. C. Reeves, Jack Workman, John H. Ranson, H. E. Dutten.

Here's wishing you and all the other Brothers, lots of good luck.

By the time this goes to press we probably will have held our local elections, so let's get behind our officers and support them in a cheerful manner and as efficiently as we possibly can.

That's all from the "lap-over." (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: Many of our members have wondered why "84" has not been "written up" in the WORKER. So, I need to get out of the dog house by writing to you. About 15 per cent of our membership has gone to the armed forces. This is true even though this is an old local with a consequent predominance of older members.

Our most recent big job was in helping the Machinists in their organization of the Bell Aircraft plant (Georgia division). The election was very close and is still under protest. Atlanta labor certainly did show a very cooperative spirit in this organizing drive which lasted over a year.

We are doing our part toward trying to get the Southern Bell employees interested in joining a bona fide union that can truly represent them. Our linemen, especially, are making contacts as they frequently work on the same poles with the telephone linemen. Also, we have a committee appointed to help the A. F. of L. drive to organize the Negroes in Atlanta.

Employees of the Georgia Power Company, in departments covered by our contract, recently donated \$2,508.50 to the Red Cross. Not only are we supporting the boys in the service through the Red Cross by giving money, but we are also giving blood for plasma through the local Red Cross Blood Bank.

Our local is also cooperating with other A. F. of L. unions in Atlanta by appointing a committee to get every member registered to vote. Partial reports so far have shown almost 100 per cent registered to vote. We believe this is the best way to exert control over the continuously growing government agencies that are keeping our unions from progressing.

We are also working with the OPA attempting to find black market outlets and in trying to convict those merchants who are advancing their prices above the ceiling prices established by the OPA. If we can't get over 15 per cent of our January, 1941, salaries, maybe we can try to hold down the cost of living a little through the OPA.

ARNOLD G. KENNEDY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: "The imagination may sow the dustiest letters with flowers." While these letters should speak for themselves, a little prefatory word at this time, perhaps, will not be out of place. It is pleasant to express to the reader how interesting and delightful is the work of composing and writing these little compositions, and how agreeable is the task of collecting material for them. Notes taken at the meeting of the local, observations made when meeting and talking to the good Brothers of the local, and interesting bits of information garnered from a reading more or less general, are a few of the ways material for these letters pile up. And another pleasantry not to be overlooked, is the recalling of the comradeship of Brothers well schooled in matters pertaining to the labor and business world, who have furnished information and extended courtesies otherwise unobtainable. The labor movement is a complicated affair and the rules that govern it are so many and varied that to even think straight about it is a task that requires studied concentration and deep thought. And to write about it is not so easy even though a wealth of material is at hand. One has to make selections from that material, and who can pretend to be satisfied with the selections in view of all the matter that has to be left out? Then the chosen articles have to be interpreted. And while the collected thoughts and facts do not necessarily originate with the press secretary, the interpretation of them does and is his very own.

No work, no matter how humble, is due solely to one man's effort. I am only too happy to acknowledge the aid and encouragement given me by divers members of the local. The writing of these letters would not have been attempted were it not for the gentle persuasion of 104's most excellent vice president, Brother Daniel MacDougal and our equally excellent business manager, Brother Bart Saunders. And whatever value these letters may possess must be ascribed in no small degree to the valuable assistance received from the local's president and business manager.

Press secretaries would have their readers see in life nothing but its light and its sunshine, its rainbows and its flowers. They would have you sport away your time like bubbles on the surface of a fountain. But, alas, they must call your attention to the ever-present unseen effort and struggle behind and underneath where the waters are deep.

Death has cast its dark shadow over our beloved local once more. Brother Thibideau, a member of long standing in the local, succumbed to a fatal accident during a time of emergency at the shop. It was a shock indeed when the local learned of the tragic death of one of its members. We mourn the untimely passing of the Brother and express to his family in common with many others who knew and loved him, our fellowship and condolence. And with 104's business manager we all say, "God rest his soul."

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor: We have all been very busy for quite awhile on camp work, housing and shipbuilding. Building trade work has now almost disappeared, but shipbuilding is still going good.

Our local, in cooperation with the locals of other trades, has become active in public work here in Tampa on housing (which is serious), rent control, postwar economic development, rationing, price control, bond drives, etc.

We are also active in registration and educational work to help defeat the adoption of the open shop amendment to our state constitution next November. This issue seems to be the main topic of oratory among the politicians and we hope our friends running for office will be successful in the May primaries.

We recently renegotiated a contract for our telephone employees with the Peninsular Telephone Company, calling for five cents per hour wage increase. The negotiations were conducted rapidly and with the utmost harmony on both sides.

We just gave two annual dances, the first one for the second shift shipyard workers, from 2 a. m. to 5 a. m., followed a week later by a dance for the rest of us. Both dances were very well attended, and, of course, a good time was had by all.

Over 100 Brothers have left us for the different U. S. services, and we expect several more to leave soon. We wish them all the best of luck. We are backing them to the utmost with bonds and ships to bring them back to us that much sooner.

We have placed a monthly standing order for Raleigh cigarettes for the boys in the service, and we have received many gratifying responses from them over there.

We have a number of "visitors" who have been working down here for the winter. It is starting to warm up now and several have left already. A few more warm days and many more will leave. We were glad to have them with us, and hope they enjoyed their "vacation" in sunny Florida. We have had an exceptionally nice winter, with very few cold days.

CHARLES A. SCHULTZ, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: For a full half hour last meeting night, Chairman O'Neill needed no gavel to keep order. The local members were leaning forward in their chairs, completely absorbed in the voice of the narrator and the flickering drama on the screen. It was the story of the vacuum tube, the fastest growing baby in the electrical field. The basic operation of the tube was illustrated, following which a few of its many commercial applications were shown. The graphic portrayal held the interest of the members like a Hollywood thriller. They relaxed only when Secretary Smiley turned off the machine and switched on the overhead lights. You could see the thing was a success. L. U. No. 124's investment in a moving picture machine and sound reproducer had begun paying off. The dividends were going to be big, not only in education—which had been the prime objective of the purchase—but in increased attendance at meetings. There were few empty seats and the members stayed on through the meeting without making the usual 10 o'clock stampede for the door.

The showing of the vacuum-tube film was timed to precede the opening of a class in electronics which begins this week, with 61 members. The educational committee has been trying all winter to get one started. Right here would be a good spot to introduce this committee: The tall, spectacled gentleman in the aisle seat is the chairman, Joe Morasch, whose hobby is—you'd never guess it—speed boats! Next to him is Warren Bott who has served many terms on the committee faithfully and well. Then comes Bob Brown, broad-shouldered and quiet-spoken, the newest member. On the end sits Don Murphy, the old wheel-horse of erudition in the local, who, although he has been Kansas City director of apprentice training for the U. S. Department of Labor for more than two years, is constantly on the job for Local No. 124.

This local has a distinguished record for training its apprentice members, over the years, which has been due to the high-classed men who have served on its educational board. While there have been some changes of personnel at long intervals, its standards have not faltered and the present committee is carrying on the tradition in splendid form.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: By the time this hits the presses we will be pretty well started on our summer which we hope will be a nice one. We here of Local B-212 wish to thank Locals 1094 and 28 up and around Baltimore, Md., for their nice treatment of our Brothers working in their midst, namely, Edward Rising, Albert and Wayne Wakefield and William Schmidt, Jr. And to the locals in and around Knoxville, Tenn., we send thanks for your courtesy to Guy Kinney, John Schlenker, Dusty Williams, William Mittendorf, Jr., and Al Kramer. Our sincere thanks to Knoxville and Baltimore for these favors. To our boys in the military endeavor we report the following: Russell Satzger has gone into Navy training at the Great Lakes. Homer House, who is in the Navy, was home on a short leave during March. J. Peters is in the Navy and Don Wisher is in the Army. Joseph Ober, Jr., is in the Navy and is also training at Great Lakes. Elmer Lenker goes to the Navy April 27 and Bernard Jansen goes on April 20. Roger Gerke is also in the Navy, and Richard Maley of the Marine Corps is way out in California in training. As for the female angle of our military service, we are proud to report Miss Dorothy Ober, daughter of our Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ober, left Cincinnati to go to Hunter College for her training in the Waves. We had a very nice send-off party for Dorothy in Leo's home. The rathskeller in particular got a big play, as did the lunch counter. All of us wish

Dorothy a lot of good luck and know that her father and mother miss her, but are happy that she is serving her country well. May God watch and protect all of our girls and boys in service and bring them back once again well and happy to all their parents.

We are very sorry to report the death of Mrs. Frances Baade, wife of our Herman Baade. Mrs. Baade passed away on March 11. The entire local sends its deepest and heartfelt sympathy to Brother Baade. May her soul rest in peace.

We must also sorrowfully report the death of Brother Jacob Baatz, who passed away on February 28. Jacob was a member of L. U. No. 212 for 28 years—quite a long time to know a fellow and then lose him. But a greater Master wanted him and so we must relinquish our claim. Peace be with him always.

Our sick list has been unusually heavy recently. William Vickers is still under the weather as is Brother Crim. Ollie Blasing seems to be getting along now. Charles Appel had a spell of five weeks of illness, but at this writing is O. K. Sam Keller is still ill and so is John Neiberding. To Carl Voellmecke we say, "keep up the good work, old top."

Until our next issue I shall say once again au revoir.

Local B-212's News Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: After many months of delay, I am happy to report that we have our agreement signed and we are now working under it. We have gained several important things in this new agreement not only for our own local but for every one concerned. We have signed up two more contractors here, which makes Wichita about 95 per cent union shop. The new shops are: Farris Electric Co. and the Wichita Electric Co. This local is working hard on the remaining shops.

No doubt the Brothers working out of town have heard about the severe floods that we had here. The amount of damage to this city will run into several thousands of dollars. Our local hall was under water but at this writing I don't believe that the local lost to the flood.

Everyone is working here at the present, and everything is going along smooth as clock work. I have received several letters from Brother Swim and he sends his regards to all the Brothers of this local. However, I have lost his address, so I wish he would write me again and send it.

No doubt the Brothers of the I. B. E. W. have either read or heard of the proposed bill to draft labor. I want to say that if ever there is a bill passed to draft labor, then look out for all labor crafts. Now no man with common sense will go to the polls in the general election and vote for a lawmaker that entertains that brand of ideas. Our Senator Reed from Kansas would vote for a bill like that. That is, if he takes time out from getting over the burns that Walter Winchell gave him over the air a few weeks ago. If you heard that broadcast, then you will know that I have been right in my charges against this union hating varmint. I am asking all the Brothers who might read this, that they vote, and see that their friends vote, for the man or men who will preserve unions. This is the year that will tell if labor wins. Don't let labor down, it's your bread and butter. And let me give the members of Kansas a tip, you know that Kansas is not a union State as a whole. If you want to make good working conditions here, then get into the battle and fight the office holders that are now in office. You who have lived in Kansas know that you haven't a friend in office in Topeka. You can have if you will put your

shoulder to the wheel and pitch. Just to show you how it works—some time ago the gas rationing board here had a shake-up and a new board was set up, but did you see a member of any local union on the board? No, not in Wichita. Of course I know that is a little different set-up than what I was speaking about but the thought in my mind is, that all the big shots don't worry about labor at all, only the ones in Congress who would ruin union labor. It's up to every man and woman to see that those men won't be returned to office in this election.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor: Upon first looking at the May JOURNAL, the photograph on the cover seemed vaguely familiar and, after looking at it more closely, I suddenly discovered I had passed this store front hundreds of times. It is the Reliable Furniture Company located on S. Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

It is unfortunate that the photograph does not show more of the three-story-high Neon sign, but the sign, interior lighting and all other electrical work was performed by members of L. U. No. B-306 and, needless to say, the entire job was fair to the crafts affiliated with the Tri-County Building Trades Council. The lighting job was one of the most unusual being performed at that time. You can stand at the entrance of the store and distinctly see and recognize people and other details at the back of the store room but, of course, due to the rapid progress of our trade this lighting job would probably be classed as outmoded at this time.

It was rather surprising to see a print of this picture which was taken approximately five years ago. I noticed your explanation of how you acquired the photograph through the Office of War Information. I do not know how this photograph would connect up with the function of the Office of War Information. (*Editor's Note: Only our frontispiece photo came from O. W. I. The cover came from our own files.*) In passing the photograph portrays six people looking at the display at that time, but now, due to the war boom, several thousand per day pass this same location.

Thanks a lot for your choice of photographs.

C. W. MURRAY, B. M.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: Wartime finds many B-309 men in service. We hear that Brother Mike Nichols, EM 1/c of the Navy, is running a Navy electric shop in San Bruno, Calif. Mike was home Easter and enjoyed a visit with family and buddies. Brother Charlie Showman, of the Marine Corps, is in the South Pacific. Bet wherever he is, morale is looking up and if he can shoot like he used to spit tobacco juice, he's a devil with a "Garand."

A recent problem came up on a late comer, Brother H. E. Bain, a tree trimmer, who is being inducted into service, and whose card is less than a year old. A communication from the I. O. informs us that the International will not accept military cards for recent cards of less than a year. Local unions must pay full dues, or the individual must, if he is inducted before his card is a year old. This local went on record voting to keep the Brother's card going out of its own pocket. This should create a favorable attitude toward union labor among our young G. I.'s.

In these days of shortage of manpower in all crafts, the vital subject of earnest observance of safety precautions becomes a must.

As union labor is organized for the cause of safety, as one of its dominant aims, it is

very important that local unions stress safety. Electrical workers make their own safety conditions on the job.

In fact union members practicing safety have found greater unity and strength while furthering this cause.

One of the ways we have done this, in this jurisdiction, is by insisting on the use of "ring lines" in the process of line construction. This district is heavily industrial and numerous high lines and primaries cross over and under each other. When stringing in conductors or taking them out over hot high lines, or primaries that cross under lines to be moved, we string them through these ringed lines. This procedure is so old that it's probably new to some districts. "Old timers" could probably add many innovations and ideas to this process:

When we have a hot span we prepare the "ring line" on the ground. Stringing out a one-half-inch hemp line on ground between the two poles making the span, we calculate distance and number of rings to be used. Rings are of No. 4 solid weather-proofed copper. "O" shaped rings are bent with ends bent in "L"-shaped form in opposite directions at right angles to circles. These ends are threaded into strands of hemp line with "dips" and taped secure. When finished there occur at desired intervals, small wire rings hanging down from hemp line, at right angles to it, like rings on sectional fishing pole. A "drag line" is threaded into this set of rings (usually $\frac{3}{8}$ inch line) then this is elevated to tops of the poles and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch line with rings pulled taut. Then a bull line is pulled through rings with the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch line. Conductor can be attached to bull line with a served eye, and a "moused" dead end on conductor.

By using this method with various modifications, line crew can control sag to a minimum of danger to all hands.

Some power companies object at first at extra time used to erect these ring lines for "hot" work. A process of education must be used by journeymen concerned and they will see the light. Firm insistence of this safety measure will save lives in your jurisdiction.

Here at this local we are fortunate that our business manager, Roy Camerer, and Bill Emge, our president, are firm believers in safety.

We are evolving a safety program here, with teeth in it, to seriously carry out standard modern line safety precautions.

RUSSELL G. IDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor: The war has taken its toll of press secretaries of this local union. John Hunter is now with the Navy. His successor Ray Walls is with the Army. The next in line, James Hart, is in the Tennessee Valley on a very hush, hush defense job, and yours truly has been appointed by President William Lovell to finish out the remaining term of the foregoing members and if a letter does not appear soon in the JOURNAL over my signature it will be too late as our bi-annual election will soon take place at which time a new press secretary will be elected who will be over 26 years of age, I hope.

I am enclosing a clipping from one of our daily papers which contains some very good suggestions for a postwar plan that should get under way without any fanfare and I hope the editor will give it space or just take out any ideas that might be of interest.

"A clever idea is being pushed by the electrical industry—a plan that will make it possible for 'all lights to go on again all over the world' when the day of victory comes.

"Electrical men are advised to be ready

to do their major part in the 'Light Up for Victory' idea by making sure that electrical equipment is ready for the mammoth celebration which surely will mark the close of the war.

"We have heard a lot about sky glow in recent months," say industry leaders. "Let us show the world just what sky glow really is. Let us make it a symbol of victory. Let us make it so bright that it can be seen around the world. Let us make it a beacon that no nation or group of nations will ever again dare attempt to extinguish."

"Concrete suggestions advanced are:

"Make complete arrangements for removal in one day's time of all shields now on street lights and be ready to restore all that have been turned off, both in size and number. Make certain all is ready for removal of black paint and shields.

"Take necessary steps to repair electric signs which have been robbed of bulbs, tubes, fuses. Start a sign-to-sign survey.

"Restore window lighting. Make a window-to-window survey."

On Tuesday evening April 25 Brother Madden and myself were the guests of the Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association in the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., at which time we had the pleasure to meet and hear from several of our international officers, namely President Brown, Brother Paulsen, M. H. Hedges, and Vice President William Walker who was a very capable toastmaster.

The meeting was well attended and everyone was very attentive to the remarks of the various officers and all came away with the knowledge that the affairs of our International Office are in very capable hands.

Being press secretary has some advantages, one of which I shall take to say "hello" to some of the Brothers in other locals with whom I have had the pleasure of working.

HERMAN O. SCHECHINGER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: Next year, about this time, local unions in the United States and Canada will begin to think of the forthcoming convention of the Brotherhood. That is, of course, if world affairs at that time permit such a convention to be held.

Certainly the affairs of the Brotherhood would seem to call for a "gathering of the clan," not later than 1945. The matter of our pension as it now rests needs a great deal of clarification. The present assessment of one dollar now and 50 cents after June must be a terrific weight for some of the smaller local unions to carry, especially so if they are trying to enlarge their membership in the face of CIO pressure. Just now when unemployment is at its lowest ebb in years and the members have had at least two years of continuous employment we are apt to forget that this condition is brought about by a war, a war being fought by a large number of our paid-up Brothers. They will expect and, I hope, get a chance to work in the country that they are now fighting for.

This, no doubt, will cause a condition whereby men of pensionable age who are now working will abruptly go on pension benefits. A still larger number of members over the age of 50 will also feel the pinch of unemployment and will look favorably upon any resolution that seeks to lower the present age limit of 65 years.

There were a large number of such resolutions at the St. Louis convention, some to raise the payments and some to lower the age limits and it must have been quite a shock to those local unions that submitted

them when the executive council found it necessary to assess the membership to only maintain the existing set-up.

It is strictly a dollar and cents proposition, we can't expect to take out more than we put in the fund. What used to be a very strong selling point in organizing new members could become a millstone around our necks in the future unless we use our heads and make less stringent demands upon a fund that is contributed to by less and less members, due to B class locals, and drawn on by more and more Class A members, upon retiring.

Even if the editor would allow me the space in the JOURNAL I doubt if I could cover this vexing problem to the satisfaction of anyone, not even myself, because I subscribe to the theory that a labor organization that devotes itself to labor organizing would have its hands full, but yet would be in a position to put its social, physical and spiritual demands strongly before a government that it had the lion's share in electing. Maybe I'm chasing rainbows but that's how I would like to see it. I'm not 24 and I'm not 64, just in between.

There are many problems to be ironed out before the fall of 1945 rolls around and the executives of Local Union No. 353 would welcome any suggestions from other organizations, especially Canadian, that would give us other viewpoints to consider.

What's the matter with the Ontario Provincial Council? Surely the locals in Ontario can make a better show of attendance than they did at the last meeting in Hamilton on April 15. We either are making so much money we won't take time off to go or we're not making any money and can't go.

The sympathy of the officers and members of Local Union No. 353 goes to the members of Ottawa Local Union No. 586 in their loss of Brother Ned Smith. Ned will be remembered around Toronto for his ready wit and his genuine interest in the Electrical Workers.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

(Continued from last month)

Editor: Many wiremen will recall Brother Paul Hix, business agent of the Kingsport job in which Nashville played a part in developing through his cooperation. Brother Hix, we understand, has received his induction papers and is somewhere doing something in an Army uniform. We salute you, Brother Hix, and thank you and your local for your cooperation and good management during your war project. We are sure the Army will find in you just as efficient a soldier, as we did a business agent.

Perhaps the greatest thing out-of-town men, both service and civilians, are seemingly interested in, according to daily letters and telegrams and telephone calls, is the huge project in East Tennessee, up Knoxville way. More than once we have attempted to write something on this job since the majority of our members are employed there and since its magnitude has aroused the curiosity of men all over the world. The reason for the job is a dark secret and a dark secret it will remain because organized labor has long ago proved it will lean over backward in cooperating with the Government in the war effort—where cooperation is possible. We talked to International Representative McMillan to see if there was anything we could tell you men who have asked for information concerning this project—especially men in service who are postwar planning and recognizing the possibility of working in this section when they return. From the magnitude of this job it seems there

will be thousands of available jobs—however, we trust you will accept these predictions as the secretary's own. No information has been officially received. Personally, we would say it is the largest thing ever attempted anywhere at any time and hordes of compliments should be bestowed upon Dewey Davis, business agent, and Parris Cox, financial secretary of L. U. No. 760, in Knoxville, for their ingenuity in handling this task.

We of B-429 are very grateful for the cooperation we have received and are receiving from this local and hope to continue the good fellowship between locals too often lacking between jurisdictions.

As for International Representative McMillan, we marvel that he has held his bearings and is still able to find his way about while patrolling the many jobs in that vicinity alone. We would say there are many large cities operating on a third of the contractors of this job alone.

Yes, we have all seen boom towns—since the war. We have seen villages grow into cities and small cities grow into metropolitan areas. This project is beyond that—and greater still. In this section we understand, towns have joined towns and interlocked with the city and expanded throughout heretofore unpopulated areas. New towns, complete in detail have sprung up and prospered and developed in appearance to a village of long standing.

Men of every creed, nationality and craft are working in harmony through the auspices of the A. F. of L. in such cooperation that even members of their own families haven't the remotest idea of what they are doing. We cannot help but be thankful for the Army's ability in keeping this project in such secret detail—yet can only add that it could not be done without the cooperation and strenuous efforts of organized labor as a whole and men like Brothers McMillan, Cox and Davis. Such is all that we can say concerning this job.

PAUL W. PYLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 522, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor: Since that fatal day at Pearl Harbor, the Lawrence Electrical Workers have been employed in nearby cities for which we all wish to thank the various business managers.

At one time 20 journeymen worked in Lynn at a good salary and much courtesy was accorded us by a real business manager named Harold Oliver, better known as the "little major," and the rest of the friendly Brothers of Local No. 377. At this time I must mention the good-will traveler, Business Manager Thomson of Lynn, who has the urge to travel again. Those who know him will agree with me that the call of "go west young man" applies to him as he is leaving this week for the West. Good luck, "Tommy," and don't lose that trailer on the way back. I often wonder what our "P. M. De Luxe" Gus Seiberg, the kingfish of Lynn, is doing now and also the whereabouts of Elie Bertrand.

Later 25 of us worked in Lowell at the Remington Arms plant where we got a good break from Business Manager Larry McLaughlin. There were congenial general foremen. One was Phil Farlardeau—small, but, oh, boy, what a noise he can make with fellows of Spud Murphy's and Morton Loud's type. The latter's last name fits him to a "T." Thanks again boys of No. 588.

From Lowell, our next destination was Boston, Mass., in the district of Local No. 103. I assure you that no one could meet a better group of chaps than Business Manager Carroll, Joe Slattery and Bill Doyle.

Being in a thankful mood I must mention Business Manager Johnny Dillon of Haverhill, Mass., Local No. 470. We all know that he is

quite a marathon runner, but that is his nature and with his winning smile, he makes friends easily which tends to make his life happy as a general foreman.

In our own Local, No. 522, Lawrence, Mass., work is very quiet. Being a textile city we did not have a defense project of any kind. Some of our Brothers are in the Navy yard and the others are scattered here and there. Now some of you Brothers may not know that we have a new business manager, and a good one at that, named Joseph Patrick Danahy. After being elected to that office he decided to take a partner for life. We have now a new apprentice in the local named Joseph Patrick Danahy, Jr., three months old. Our president, Brother Blomquist, makes a good presiding officer and he knows his constitution and by-laws thoroughly.

I had the pleasure of meeting many of the Brothers at the convention in Boston. President Ed Brown and Secretary G. M. Bugnizet made some interesting speeches—especially the one about the pension and insurance. Secretary Bugnizet spoke straight from the shoulder and was enjoyed by all. These men filled their respective positions perfectly. Now we are anxious to know when and where our next international convention will be held. Let us hear more about postwar activities also.

Hoping that the war will be over soon and that our brothers, sons and daughters will be home to us shortly, I will close now and I promise you that I will be brief the next time.

GEORGE PAQUIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: The annual convention of the Alabama State Association of Electrical Workers was held at the Electrical Workers home in Sheffield on April 15 and 16. Local Union No. 558 was host to this very pleasant and successful meeting of electrical people from all parts of the State.

Hoyt Greer, city commissioner of Sheffield; W. T. Archer, chamber of commerce, Sheffield; Frank Weikel, industrial relations department of Reynolds Metals Company; State Senator Orlan B. Hill, chamber of commerce, Florence; Clopper Almon, Sheffield; Miles P. Howard, U. S. Employment Service; Morton E. Crist, president, Carpenters and Joiners; J. O. Brown, president, Building and Construction Trades Council; W. E. Lindeman, department of operations, Tennessee Valley Authority, were present to extend a hearty welcome to the delegates attending the convention. We deeply appreciate the courtesy, and friendly spirit, shown by these gentlemen in taking part in our meeting.

The association consists of about 14,000 electricians and radio technicians throughout the state. Many of the delegates attending were old-timers; we were tickled to see each other again, and some new ones whose acquaintance we were glad to make.

Our own Business Manager George Jackson was reelected president of the association; W. R. Hock, L. U. No. 505, Mobile, is vice president; H. S. Whistler, Birmingham, was reelected secretary-treasurer; U. U. Kemp, L. U. No. 391, Gadsden, was elected sergeant-at-arms.

Among other things, pledges to support Senator Lister Hill for reelection to the U. S. Senate, and free text books for the school children of Alabama were adopted.

Several delegates attended a banquet given by the Huntsville branch of 558. Speeches by Vice President Hugh Brown, Secretary-Treasurer Whistler, and Business Manager Jackson helped make this a very enjoyable and informative affair.

LEE COUCH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor: L. U. No. 584 was proud to give 25-year pins to 19 of its members on the first meeting night in February. Brother Ingram was present on that occasion and presented the pins. That's something to be proud of, above everything else. Here's hoping we all will get one.

Brother S. A. King has applied for his pension and deserves to get it. To meet Brother King is a pleasure, to know him is an honor.

Boys, don't plan on the rubber plant at Miami, Okla. Seems like 50 men will be the peak, and there are 10 times that many wanting to go there. The hours, so they say, will be five eights, but that's enough for anyone, so long as the war effort doesn't demand more.

Well, boys, it looks like a tough fight this fall. Tulsa has just voted a new bunch to run the city for the next two years. (Republicans.) They are already trying to tear up our ordinances. They may do it too, but they will know they have done something when they do. If that's a sample of what the G. O. P. is going to do we had all better get busy and help our good friend F. D. R.

I for one remember the made work, soup lines and car washing jobs of the last G. O. P. administration, and feel sure it will be back the same way again if the Republicans are successful in November.

I for one can't see for the life of me how a working man, and above all, a union man, can turn thumbs down on F. D. R.

JOHN C. LEES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA-HULL, ONT.

Editor: Local B-586 regrets the passing of its business agent and past president, Ned Smith.

Ned was well known in labor circles, being a charter member of Local B-586 which was formed in 1927 on the Gatheneau Mills job. That was 17 years ago and there has been plenty of tough going in the local since those days but, the tougher the job, the better it pleased Ned, as many of the boys who knew him can verify.

Brother Smith was our delegate to the last convention in St. Louis and he has represented this local at many a labor gathering.

He was also a past president of the Allied Trades Council and president of the Building Trades Council.

Whenever he was present you could be assured of action and he was one of the few who carried Local B-586 through its darkest days.

The officers of this local, along with officers of the Allied Trades and the Building Trades, acted as pallbearers, and the funeral was largely attended by many of the leaders in the electrical industry and labor circles.

Ned will be greatly missed at our meetings and labor has lost one of its greatest friends, a union man to the core.

R. R. ELLACOTT, R. S.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor: 368 members of Local Union No. 595 are now serving in the armed forces. We have written to all of them from time to time, giving them items of interest and information about the activities of their local union and labor in general and a number of the boys have written us.

The enclosed letter from Reggie Holliday is one which we received not long ago and we are sending it along to you thinking perhaps it might be used in the JOURNAL.

Friday, March 10, 1944

Dear Brothers:

May I take this means to thank each and every one of you for your interest in the welfare of those boys of Local Union No. 595 who are serving in various branches of our armed forces.

It is indeed a long step from an electrician's helper to a fortress pilot but in the transition the problems and responsibilities of labor in general and Local Union No. 595 in particular are not lost to us and remain of interest because of their vital bearing on adjustment to normalcy. We are confident of the integrity, ability and farsightedness of the local's leadership and wish for your continued good fortune.

We combat crews of the Eighth Bomber Command in England have confidence in the sincerity of the vast majority of labor. We know that your contribution in hours and skill directly affects the duration of the war. In return, the daily contacts of American airmen with the best that German production and brains puts into the air finds confirmation in results as to the superiority of our production.

Best wishes to all of you and a sincere hope for the "good old days." I remain

Fraternally yours,

REGGIE HOLLIDAY,

2nd Lt. A. C.

We are firmly of the opinion that the thoughts expressed in this letter represent the consensus of opinion of the majority of our members who are serving their country on the battle fronts and the home front.

We have received numerous letters similar to the one enclosed, but this one we feel is outstanding.

S. E. ROCKWELL, B. M.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: An item in the papers for April 12, 1944, states that a strike was called at Montgomery Ward and Co.'s huge central mail order house and retail store in Chicago and that Harry B. Anderson, president of the local United Mail Order Warehouse and Retail Employees Union (CIO), said the stop work order was issued because Montgomery Ward has defied two War Labor Board orders extending their union contract and because the WLB has failed to compel Ward to obey these orders.

This brings up the difficulties the union had, extending through the year 1932, in getting Ward to sign the contract in the first place. And while those proceedings should be ancient history Ward's present actions make them of interest at this time.

In February, 1942, Montgomery Ward's employees in their Chicago plant joined the union and won a Labor Board election making it the authorized bargaining agent for 6,800 workers.

They tried to negotiate a contract but found Ward unwilling to agree on a 15 per cent wage raise and union security. The union appealed to the War Labor Board. The board held extensive hearings and visited Ward's plant to make its own investigation. It tried again unsuccessfully to get Ward to negotiate. The board held further hearings and in August, 1942, issued its decision for a five-cent-an-hour wage increase. (Wages with the increase would range from \$18 to \$29 according to the union.)

In November, 1942, the WLB issued its decision dealing with union security. The board ruled for compulsory arbitration of grievances and seniority rights. An employee could stay in the union or not as he chose, but those deciding to stay in must maintain union membership of one dollar a month for the duration of the contract or one year. Montgomery Ward claimed that this constitutes a closed shop and refused to accept the board's decision. The board referred the case to President Roosevelt who wrote Montgomery Ward asking them to comply. Ward promised to obey the President but when the contract was ready for signatures, balked

again and demanded wording in the contract that would have made it null and void.

The board met again and unanimously ordered Ward to sign. The order was refused. Then the board offered a compromise which included the company's protest but omitted the wording which would have nullified the contract. Again Ward refused.

As a result of these proceedings Harry L. Derby, one of the employer representatives on the WLB, also a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "In my humble opinion Montgomery Ward has done the greatest disservice to industry and the private enterprise system of any concern in the United States. I think the position of Montgomery Ward is one of the most unpatriotic positions that any citizen could take in time of war. I move that we go into executive session and proceed to take the necessary action to find out whether or not the Commander-in-Chief in time of war can be successfully defied by Montgomery Ward."

For a second time the President stepped in, this time demanding that Ward sign and on December 18, 1942, Ward signed only to balk again when the contract expired.

For anyone inclined to sympathize with Montgomery Ward in its struggle to make ends meet, pay dividends and cope with a greedy C. I. O. union, the following should be enlightening:

"Chicago, Aug. 11, 1943 (INS)—Five hundred dollars a month is not enough to support a nine-year-old boy, when the boy happens to be a member of the wealthy Montgomery Ward family.

"This was the complaint Wednesday of Mrs. Marion Thorne, the widow of Gordon C. Thorne, who was a grandson of the founder of the mail order company.

"She filed suit in circuit court asking that the trustees of her husband's estate be forced to increase the allowance for young Montgomery Ward Thorne.

"The boy has been receiving \$500 and the mother \$3500 a month, but she complained she had to expend another \$12,000 to live since her husband's death in 1938.

"While her husband lived, Mrs. Thorne said, his expenses exceeded \$100,000 a year."

Compare the living expenses of Mrs. Thorne to the wages of Ward's employees.

At this writing, April 24, the national conference of the C. I. O. members of regional War Labor Boards in a resolution to President Roosevelt urged Federal seizure and operation of the properties of M. W. & Co., and stated that Ward "has flagrantly defied" the WLB order requiring it to extend terms of the union contract.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: Our bowling team drank the bitter dregs of defeat at the hands of L. U. 531's team of Michigan City on Sunday evening, April 2. However, the gall and wormwood in that cup was slightly tempered by the fact that things could have been worse.

As the score now stands, both L. U. 531 and L. U. 697 have each won three games, so let's call it a tie.

The seventh and deciding game will be played in East Gary on account of the fact that all games so far have been played on home alleys, and this will give the game a neutral aspect.

A lot of the big overtime work here has been completed, and the wartime overtime balloon is being deflated rapidly.

A lot of building craftsmen who became "newly rich" on the overtime and spent their money as fast as they earned it are doubtless wondering what they will tell Uncle Sam when he says "gimme." Sort of an embarrassing situation for some of these guys, is it not?

It really makes one wonder if the overtime work is really as desirable as it sounds.

Continued overtime hours are a wearing-down process on a man's physical stamina. We fought for years for the eight-hour day, let us protect it; yes, even do more, let us start a fight for the six-hour day and a decent rate of pay when this war is over.

We have many men in the I. B. E. W. who even hesitate to start on a new job unless they are certain of a lot of overtime pay. Their union card only means to them a passport to overtime work. They forget the fact that overtime pay is intended as a penalty for the very fact that they have to work overtime hours, and was not intended as an inducement to work overtime, yet how many men in the building trades ever think of this?

If a man has reasonably steady work throughout the year at regular working hours and pay, he is much better off in bodily health and mind and may even have time for a fishing or hunting trip.

I believe the sooner the big wartime overtime comes to an end the better it will be for all of us.

L. U. No. 697 took decisive action some time ago when we expressed ourselves as favoring the elimination of all overtime as rapidly as possible and thereby spreading our own work out on a more even and equitable basis on the regular eight-hour day.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: Many Brothers have requested that I give most of my letter for this issue to some form of education. Of course education is a general term and can be applied to many subjects that affect our everyday life. As we meet in our lodge hall to discuss our business, letters are read to the meeting, the chairman goes through the regular order of business and we go home. I have thought many times, if only we would set aside one hour for some form of education that would bring the membership together. For example, what is collective bargaining? Why do we have to have such a thing as collective bargaining? Why do we work for wages, etc., etc.? While those questions are uppermost in our minds, there are many more important subjects of a broader nature that can be of great help to us in laying a foundation and that would explain our relationship with each other. Suppose I begin by saying that most of the population of the earth is involved in a titanic military conflict, and the future of all mankind is at stake. It is evident that men must give thought to the principles upon which they have acted and seek a firmer foundation in fact and value for their future conduct. Never in the history of mankind has there been such chaos, disorder, and destruction of life and property. But also, never was there such a conscious opportunity for men to create a new and better world.

The world's material crisis is reflected in a moral crisis. Religious teachings and classical moral ideals are invoked confusedly, and in general there is a profound lack of systematic moral analysis. Some progress in this direction has indeed been made in the course of the present struggle. The Atlantic Charter, the doctrine of the four freedoms of President Roosevelt, the conception of a people's war and the coming century of the common man of Vice President Wallace are landmarks in this direction. Freedom is acquiring a new meaning. War, poverty, isolationism and world unity, fascism and democracy, capitalism and socialism, have more than ever in these days become moral problems as well as economic and political ones. But the old morality of another age helps us little.

The only true subject matter of ethics involves the ill or good welfare of human beings, the conception of a desired or better state of

things, which constitutes the basis of judgment of right and wrong. But the traditional ethics is sick with the very disease of the world whose product it is. A new ethics is needed, a new morality, freed from the taint of an exploding economic class and of a recklessly acquisitive society. But is such an ethics possible? Where is it to be found? Will it help us to judge correctly and to chart a right course in a tempestuous world?

For ages countless men worked and died without benefit of a theory of ethics. They were the toilers, not professional moralists. They labored ceaselessly not knowing the teaching that only a life devoted to things intellectual is supposed to be worthy of man. They sacrificed for family, clan, and class, ignorant of the philosophical doctrine that self-interest is the sole motive of conduct. Often they dealt kindly with one another out of human warmth and compassion and felt that they had done well.

As civilization developed, a certain favored few, almost invariably removed by their class position from the mere struggle for existence, asked themselves the purpose of life: What is just and good? What is wrong and evil? What is the ideal life of man? These were the moralists, the prophets, and the philosophers. They asked profound questions and gave profound answers, but unfortunately they suffered from two major shortcomings. Being divorced usually from the struggle for the material necessities of life, they sought the good in something abstract and rarefied, or in some subjective state of their own being, and, secondly, being the beneficiaries of a particular economic and social order they invariably tended to identify justice and the good life with their kind of society and its perpetuation.

On the one side there was the unreflected life of men bowed down by the labor and cares of production and reproduction; on the other was the realm of speculative thought and inquiry so divorced from the actual struggle for the maintenance of life as to make it appear that the good must be found elsewhere than in these processes. And it could not be otherwise in virtue of the division of labor that split society into more or less openly antagonistic classes, one of which produced the necessities of life for both itself and the other. As this has been the situation of the larger part of mankind since the beginning of the written word, it is natural that all speculative ethics should in one way or another have reflected and been conditioned by the class relations of men.

It is a truism that every society tends to produce the "virtues" (and frequently also the vices) necessary for its own preservation. But with the rise of political society based upon the private ownership of property, virtue and vice are considered in terms of their service to the maintenance of the particular property relations concerned, and undergo changes as the nature of these relations change. The complexity and interchange of ideas in a world so full of contradictions and with such diversity of opinions, can be summed up by the lack of understanding of modern society past and present. For we know from the latest investigations respecting the early conditions of the human race that we are teaching the conclusion that mankind began its career at the bottom of the scale and worked its way up from savagery to civilization through the slow accumulations of experimental knowledge. Let us conclude this discussion by referring to "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work." But who shall determine, and by what criteria, what constitutes either a fair day's pay or a fair day's work? The owner of industry seeks the longest working day he can get for the lowest possible wages. The worker just as naturally seeks the highest possible pay for the shortest possible hours of labor. To the liberal

this contradiction is easy to resolve. The business man says he should get a fair return on his investment and the worker enough leisure to procure necessary recreation, and sufficient money to maintain himself and his family in "decency" or in accord with the American standard of living, or something similar. But the substitution of other terms for fairness brings the problem no nearer a solution. What constitutes a fair or reasonable return on investment? What determines a decent standard of living? As Adam Smith puts it, after a lengthy analysis of the working day in industry, there is here an opposition of right to right, and he concluded that between equal rights force decides.

This recognition of the relationship of forces denies the liberal position altogether. If the working day at any given time is a result of the relative strength of the opposed forces—collective capital or the possessing class, and collective labor, or the working class—then traditional moral concepts play at best a negligible role and the individual simply has to take sides. The concept of fairness in the relations of capital and labor is equivalent in the long run to the fairness of the participants in a bull fight. There are rules, but no matter whether this or that matador goes down, the bull is always killed. The worker must always yield profit to him who purchases his labor power or the purchaser goes bankrupt. All moral judgments as to how the worker does so or how much profit he yields imply acceptance of this relationship. Such is the essence of liberal morality. It insists that the bull be given a square deal and be stabbed strictly in accordance with the rules of the game. But what if these relationships are themselves unjust, morally wrong? From what standpoint, in terms of what standards, however, can such judgment be made? This is the great ethical problem of our time. This war if it were not so tragic, has taught us more than collective bargaining, it has laid the basis for collective bargaining, for in order to have a true democracy, that will express the mandate of the vast majority of the American people, there will have to be a greater share afforded us, in the form of collective security. The time is drawing near when our voice will be heard, and when that time comes the political manipulators, who play one section of the people against the other for personal gain, will soon find out that time marches on. This year, 1944, we will witness many important events. The two major parties are sharpening their swords ready for battle. The fight will be between reaction and progress; who will win, all depends on how organized labor, both A. F. of L.-C. I. O., unite their forces to meet the challenge. Already many of us have taken an active part in trying to bring to the attention of many workers the seriousness of this situation, telling them that they must register, if they intend to vote. True we have posted large posters all over the shops, but this is not enough; we must have committees, who are conscious, and who have a political understanding; for this is no ordinary time—we have a future world to build. The time is dead for rugged individualism, we must work collectively; for in unity there is strength. So put your shoulder to the wheel, pass the word around and tell your Congressmen and Senators in no uncertain terms that we mean business; no more apple selling when the boys come home.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor: Having been threatened with all kinds of punishment for not writing more often to the JOURNAL, this correspondent here and now tries to leave the dog house.

Our local is getting along just fine, everyone at work, and our membership is nearing 500. Being a young local in comparison

with some, we are very proud of our outfit.

Our business agent, H. N. (Hayden) Bell, has quite a job now and I am thinking that after this wartime-employment era ends, every business manager will be very busy trying to cope with the reemployment problems that are certain to arise.

Considering the above facts we think that all members should lend the B. M. a hand and never give him a knock—for he may be needing your help some time.

Our L. U. president, J. N. (Mule) Brown, has been a very good officer and we feel sure that he would truly "step out" if the attendance was better. The point always to remember is that no matter how good the officers of a local are, they cannot do everything, so therefore the membership should support them.

Our local has 85 men in the armed service of the country. We are proud of them and to prove it we should attend the union meetings regularly so as to be able to act on every type of business that arises that may affect them now and after they return home.

There is not too much to write about at this time, therefore we will sign off for now with just a repeat—attend your local union meetings and help make things go in the right direction. They won't run themselves.

W. A. HARRISON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: After missing several issues of the JOURNAL my readers (I was surprised to find that I had any) insist that this organization be put back in print. There has not been a great deal to report recently, so I will offer that as my only excuse.

I had the pleasure of attending a joint executive board meeting of this local and Local B-1064 in Richmond, Va., recently. This was the initial meeting of a plan to hold periodical meetings of the boards to discuss mutual conditions and to maintain a closer relationship among the I. B. E. W. locals on the Virginia Electric and Power Company properties. The company is taking over the properties of the Virginia Public Service Company and we hope soon to make this a seven local pow-wow.

The meeting was a great success since we found that working conditions and benefits in the Norfolk and Richmond districts are not the same. Steps are now being taken to place these items on a comparable basis.

We regret that the International Office found it necessary to send Representative Reilly to Ohio for some important work. He is one of the most capable men we have ever known and we will miss him indeed.

We have suffered a defeat in the state legislature. State Commissioner of Labor Hall and his staff supported by a number of locals sponsored a bill at the last legislature to require State inspection of boilers. Opposition was too great and the bill was defeated. So boilers will continue to blow up and kill good working men. I am informed that our company has a boiler installed at the local gas plant that was condemned in Maryland.

We are still waiting for the WLB to get around to rendering a decision on our contract which was signed November 8, 1943. No one here is at all pleased with the service of the board. We don't think it is fair for the Government to expect full cooperation of labor when they won't even reasonably cooperate with labor.

We regret that Brother Fred Ostrom is at present confined to the hospital and we all hope that his recovery will be soon.

Guess I had better stop now and give someone else a chance. Yours for an early and lasting peace.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a durable, folder to contain Official Receipts, brown or black
35 cents

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: A large attendance was present at our March meeting. A lot of business was transacted for the good of the union. Brother John Cowle of the WLOL transmitter staff was sworn into the union by President Klug. Welcome to our midst, John. Brother Jorgen Martinson of the KSTP transmitter staff has left the Brotherhood to take a field engineer position with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Brother Wayne Babcock, captain, USAAF Signal Corps, was in town for a few days and stopped up to see the old gang at his old haunts, KSTP. Brother George Jacobson of WDGJ is boasting of the automatic overload reset that he designed and rigged up out of odds and ends lying around the plant. WTCN is copying the same type of design to some extent and adapting it to their W. E. 5KW too. Rig employs a pendulum along with relays operated from voltage derived from carrier rectification. Pendulum is adjusted so that the relay it is attached to, released by carrier voltage going off, will operate a mechanical arrangement for resetting overload relay three times. Then if trouble persists, automatic overload reset becomes inoperative until trouble is remedied by operating personnel. Brother Jacobson reports that he is well pleased with his rig. Except for employing rectified carrier there is no change in transmitter circuit.

Brother Jim Kelly, reported in the last correspondence column as having passed his physical and awaiting Army orders, is in the infantry reserve and is now at a southern camp getting his basic training.

At the WCCO transmitter plant comes the report that Brother Matt Walz just got his Victory garden planted when along comes a notice to move. Brother Russ Person has been watching the lake creeping closer and closer to his back door what with all the spring rain. Brother Harry Peterson going through his induction proceedings spent so much time on his feet for two days that his trick knee acted up and he found out the Army did not want him for the same reason. Ivan Anderson is fixing up his boat with a few alterations and a bit of paint which reminds us all that vacation time is coming around and we will all be doing what fishing we can get in. In the meantime, let's all be on the Fifth War Loan Drive to the fullest.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: One month closer to victory, and time to air more news of the activity of broadcast technicians in Chicago. Members attending the April meeting decided it was time to print our bylaws in booklet form so that each might have a copy in handy size, so they are being made up to match the "green book" and will be ready soon.

A feature speaker will be an attraction at all future meetings of the local. Col. Evan D. Cameron, chief signal officer during the Solomon Island campaign, spoke at our May meeting on his experiences with communications "out there." We have a lot of our members "out there" in the communications field and it proved interesting to hear what they must be accomplishing.

It seems that all broadcast technicians must read the correspondence columns of other broadcast locals, even if nothing else catches their eye. We note that L. U. No. 1216 is also interested in the record-playing jurisdiction situation, and that the WCFL transmitter gang of L. U. No. 1220 is doing a little bragging. It's a good thing to have a duplicate transmitter handy when trouble comes . . . eh what? If L. U. No. 1221 has as long meetings as we do that conference circuit of theirs must run into real figures . . . or does somebody get the patchcords mixed up on the network wires on meeting nights?

The "kilocycle keepers" of WAIT-WGES-WSBC had a pleasant surprise in having Radio Technician 2/C Walt Steben, our former financial secretary, back in Chicago for Navy radio training after his boot in Farragut, Idaho. We sure miss that gob around WAIT. By the time this is in print, Larry Flavin of WGES will be wearing the uniform of the Merchant Marine having been attached to it like a little piece of iron to a magnet. Maybe that uniform will be the magnet when he's on shore leave. Frank Walker, WAIT technician, also landed in a Chicago Navy radio school, but Marsh Seacrist was assigned to a Navy Air Radio School down Memphis way. Bob Brooking, our former secretary and former WGES technician, landed in Camp Crowder, Mo., where Howard Zile, formerly of WAIT, has been for some time now. Sorry to hear of Zile's hospitalization down there, but glad to hear he's feeling better day by day. Roy Roberts, old WSBC hand, is out on a flat-top breathing salt air for the Navy, while George McClanathan left WAIT for the Signal Corps and has all but dropped off the face of the earth. The "die-hard" group can brag too . . . it carries the highest percentage of membership present at every local meeting of any Chicago staff. Doug White, newest union member on WAIT staff, was admitted to membership at our March meeting, and other staff members will be doing likewise soon. Recently negotiated contract for WAIT-WGES-WSBC calls for better conditions as long as the WLB holds down the wage scale, but that's an improvement.

We'll pick on another station group for the news next month, so until then, C U L es 73.

E. W. JACKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1356, WEST ORANGE, N. J.

Editor: I would like to make a few corrections in an article appearing in the April issue of our JOURNAL.

We have been chartered since July, 1943, but we are just beginning to be organized in the full sense of the word now, with a few loose ends to be gathered up here and there.

The signing up of members does not make a good local. There remains the long, drawn-out job of dissipating the old suspicions of mistrust built up in previous years of individual betterment without regard for fellow workers.

Then the officers must through their own conduct instill trust, and in that way gain mutual aid from members in the building of a strong unit that will lend strength to the bargaining power of the local.

The prestige of the A. F. of L. and our able representative, Mr. William Beedie, lent

the final touch to what we now have, a strong local.

Our working agreement, though not perfect, is a tremendous step forward, giving us a closed union shop, dues check-off, paid holidays, one week vacation after one year and two weeks after three years instead of after five; sick leave is extended from one week to 30 days and there is 10 per cent more for shift workers instead of five per cent and there are many other important clauses.

About 90 per cent of our wage adjustments were approved and granted. Those not granted were appealed and 50 per cent of the appeals were approved leaving about 5 per cent of the original adjustments turned down but these were in the higher paid brackets, therefore causing very little suffering. Incidentally increases ranged from \$.05 to \$.20 per hour.

So far as labor management is concerned the officers have been working toward that for the past eight months, but the company does not think they are ready for that yet.

We now have about 205 members but have not reached the 300 mark yet.

VINCENT RIMBACK, P. S.

CAN MEN REGAIN CONTROL

(Continued from page 205)

8. Provision for child welfare and maternity protection.

9. The provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture.

10. The assurance of equality of education and vocational opportunity.

These principles, the charter states, "are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere," although "the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people."

FAR REACHING REPORT

(Continued from page 211)

mittee was to shift them and present them adequately.

The task of the committee now is immeasurably increased. Standards in the newer fields do not lie at hand. For example, electronics—a great new industry probably reaching dimensions of four billion dollars, greatly enhanced by war—does not easily render itself amenable to analysis and to the capturing of standards. In fact, training and education in this field have not kept pace with the progress of the industry. It is likely that most of this training has been done in the armed forces. It is true that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has set up classes in a number of industrial centers to train electronic technicians, but this is only a beginning of what is likely to occur rapidly from this point on.

It will be the task of your committee to study these newer industries and new functions of workers at first hand, sift the operations and set up job standards, and then promulgate the training needed to fit the workers in the newer fields. Let us hope that the committee can promulgate at least some of these standards by autumn.

Your committee is aware of the importance of this task. It is probably more important than any job yet assigned to it. It can be stated with a good deal of confidence that unless the industry rises to the opportunity of training the men to meet the newer fields, that this work will be done by those who are ready to perform it. The committee asks for the consideration and cooperation of all the contractors and all the union heads in this important task.

E. H. HERZBERG, Chairman
M. H. HEDGES, Secretary

IN MEMORIAM

B. R. Roach, L. U. No. 125

Initiated April 4, 1919

A loyal member of long standing in L. U. No. 125 has passed onward, and the absence of Brother Roach will be keenly felt by his friends and close associates. His participation in the activities of his local union will be sadly missed, for he has always been active in its affairs.

The deep sympathy of our membership is extended to his loved ones and we assure them that we share their loss, and sorrow with them, for he was our Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Roach, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

HAROLD LE MON,
DAVID R. LEEDY,
DALE B. SIGLER,

Portland, Ore.

Committee

John Corio, L. U. No. 565

Initiated March 28, 1940

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 565 records the passing of Brother John Corio.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HAROLD C. BECKER,
GEORGE L. CAMPANA,
HARRY E. SMITH,

Bridgeport, Conn.

Committee

Chase Jamison, L. U. No. 1133

Initiated April 10, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1133, H. M. C. Dockyard, record the passing of our late Brother, Chase Jamison; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 1133, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. MAC EACHERN,
Halifax, N. S.

Recording Secretary

George Washington Bates, L. U. No. 904

Reinitiated September 13, 1940

William Jerome Vinson, L. U. No. 904

Initiated September 13, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 904, of Tallassee, Ala., record the passing of our two Brothers named above; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to their families, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. H. HAYWOOD,
R. C. COOPER,
A. B. ROBERTS,

Tallassee, Ala.

Committee

Edith Hart, L. U. No. 1273

Initiated September 2, 1941

It is with profound sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1273, record the passing of a true and valued member.

May the condolence of the organization be extended to her loved ones, for we share the loss of a friend and a Sister.

Let this memorial be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-1273 as a light for one who worked with her fellow members.

MARY E. SCHWARTZ,

Trenton, N. J.

Chairman of Committee

Hubert Buhk, L. U. No. 965

Initiated October 9, 1937

With deep sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 965, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother Hubert Buhk; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of our meeting, and copies be sent to the family and to the official Journal.

CLARENCE G. WAGNER,
MICHAEL P. STRAK,
GEORGE P. BRANDL,

Beaver Dam, Wis.

Committee

Harry Averek, L. U. No. 164

Initiated December 31, 1918

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Averek; and

Whereas in his death, L. U. No. 164 has lost the services of a true and loyal Brother; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 164, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved widow and relatives our sincere sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRANK X. BELANGER,

Jersey City, N. J.

Recording Secretary

William Krash, L. U. No. 593

Initiated March 13, 1942

William Richardson, L. U. No. 593

Reinitiated May 15, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 593, record the passing of the Brothers named above; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of their families, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in their memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. R. HARRIS,

Dunkirk, N. Y.

Secretary

Ned A. Smith, L. U. No. 586

Initiated June 8, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 586, record the passing of our late Brother and Business Agent, Ned A. Smith.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a one-minute period as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

R. R. ELLACOTT,
C. SCHOENHERR,
D. J. HANNA,

Ottawa, Ont.

Committee

William A. Core, L. U. No. 763

Initiated March 3, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 763, record the death March 27, 1944, of our friend and Brother, William A. Core; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. J. PORTER,

Omaha, Neb.

Recording Secretary

Charles Davis, L. U. No. 28

Initiated August 9, 1899, in L. U. No. 27

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 28, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Charles Davis, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Baltimore, Md.

Committee

Frederick Lyerla, L. U. No. 309

Initiated July 15, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 309, record the passing of Brother Frederick Lyerla; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. T. NEVILLE,
JOHN M. SEYBERT,
J. E. BILBREY,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

W. W. (Bill) Skeen, L. U. No. 474

Initiated April 3, 1934

It is with sincere regret that the members of L. U. No. 474, Memphis, Tenn., record the passing of our Brother W. W. (Bill) Skeen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family and loved ones our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to his mother; a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

HENRY C. DAMEWORTH,
C. L. CARMAN,
C. R. SEATON,

Memphis, Tenn.

Committee

Albert H. Stucki, L. U. No. 177

Initiated February 21, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 177, record the passing of our Brother, Albert H. Stucki; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. G. SMITH,
C. A. MILLER,
L. L. SNYDER,

Jacksonville, Fla.

Committee

Philip Englert, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 23, 1918

Whereas God in His divine providence, has called from his earthly labor the above named member and esteemed co-worker in our L. U. No. B-9; and

Whereas as we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer a tribute to the memory of one who has been a loyal member of our Brotherhood and country and a faithful friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this L. U. No. B-9 and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to his bereaved family.

JOHN LAMPING,
OWEN MORAN,
H. SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Frank F. Estelle, L. U. No. 400*Initiated November 22, 1940*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 400, mourn the passing of our Brother, Frank F. Estelle, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Estelle, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, a copy of this tribute shall be sent to our Journal for publication, a copy sent to his mother, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this union.

JOSEPH B. BOA,
Asbury Park, N. J. Recording Secretary

William L. Schwartz, L. U. No. 2*Initiated June 15, 1928*

The sudden death of Brother William Schwartz has brought to L. U. No. 2 a sense of real and personal sorrow.

Brother Schwartz had been with the Laclede Power and Light Co. for 20 years, having worked himself up to the position of general line foreman over the line crews, the position he held at the time of his death.

He was a good husband and father to his family and a faithful member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy of it be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HAROLD BAITY,
OTIS WILLIAMS,
MARK STANLEY,
St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Hans C. Peterson, L. U. No. 1043*Initiated March 11, 1941*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1043, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Hans C. Peterson, March 12, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN H. COMPANION,
Lebanon, N. H. Financial Secretary

John W. Smith, L. U. No. 1347*Initiated April 1, 1943*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1347, record the seemingly untimely passing of our Brother, John W. Smith, who met his death accidentally while performing his daily duty as a lineman; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union express its sympathy to our Brother's immediate family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

RAY F. GREINER,
Cincinnati, Ohio Recording Secretary

Guy H. Pettaway, L. U. No. 716*Initiated July 5, 1939*

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 716, record the untimely passing of our beloved Brother, Guy H. Pettaway, who died as a result of a fall.

Those of us who knew and had the pleasure of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother.

S. R. SMITH,
W. A. HENRY,
L. J. GALMICHE,
Houston, Texas Committee

H. G. Gillispie, L. U. No. 584*Reinitiated September 25, 1923 in L. U. No. 10*

We have been called upon to part with our beloved Brother and friend; he has silently slipped through the door that opens to a larger and brighter home.

His duties of life having been nobly done, the sun touches the horizon and twilight falls upon the past, reflecting a beautiful friendship. The day has been long, the road tiresome. The gate opens and the traveler enters the welcome doorway to find earthly life changed to a peaceful calm, in a house not built with human hands, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silent reverence, while our charter is being draped in his memory, charter to remain draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and be incorporated in our regular minutes.

HAROLD ROBERTS,
C. E. DOREN,
D. A. KURTZ,
Tulsa, Okla. Committee

Andrew Nelson, L. U. No. 713*Initiated October 11, 1919*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Andrew Nelson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

LEIF HALVORSEN,
JOSEPH CHRISTOI,
JULIUS HARTMAN,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

H. Nevill, L. U. No. 66*Reinitiated December 1, 1933, in I. O.*

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, on March 28, 1944, called from our midst, Brother H. Nevill; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

C. M. GALLAGHER, JR.,
H. M. OLIVE,
A. J. BANNON,
Houston, Texas Committee

Olive Meeks, L. U. No. 713*Initiated March 4, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Olive Meeks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

RALPH KURN,
JOHN KLINE,
JOSEPH LASKY,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

Milton David Allen, L. U. No. 859*Initiated March 6, 1942*

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 859, record the death of Brother Milton David Allen on Sunday, March 5, 1944. He was a loyal member of our local and served his country well in World War I, a veteran of the Marine Corps; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread over the minutes of our next regular meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. J. DIRITIS,
A. WEIR,
C. J. REGAN,
D. CASELLA,
New York, N. Y. Committee

James N. Davis, L. U. No. 6*Initiated February 14, 1941, in L. U. No. 1002*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 6 record the passing of our late Brother James N. Davis, who met his death on March 16, 1944, due to a fall in the course of his duties as a lineman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and that we extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

R. E. MARTIN,
G. L. PICKLE,
PAT MILES,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Charles Perez, L. U. No. 992*Initiated June 13, 1941*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 992, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Marine Pfc Charles Perez, as reported by the Navy to his wife on February 17, 1944. Perez is the first member of our local to give his life in defense of our country, having enlisted April 19, 1942.

Whereas at the last meeting having stood in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and what he died for; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

U. G. HATZENBUHLER,
Oneonta, N. Y. Financial Secretary

John W. Lowney, L. U. No. 853*Initiated July 8, 1943***Martinas Yakelavicas, L. U. No. 853***Initiated July 8, 1943*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 853, record the death of two members, whose names are mentioned above; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the families of our departed Brothers, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

STANLEY W. TUTTLE,
Kearny, N. J. Recording Secretary

William B. Markwalder, L. U. No. 305*Initiated December 1, 1941*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 305, record the death of our esteemed Brother, William B. Markwalder; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM J. AVERY,
Fort Wayne, Ind. Business Manager

Christian Larsen, L. U. No. 159*Initiated February 26, 1925*

On March 24, 1944, Almighty God in His providence called upon Brother Christian Larsen to lay down the working tools of life and find eternal rest in the heavenly kingdom. Brother Larsen for nearly 20 years was a loyal and faithful member of L. U. No. 159, and with deepest sorrow we mourn the loss of our Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to the memory of Brother Larsen by expressing to those who mourn his passing our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, to the Electrical Workers' Journal and be entered upon the minutes of Local No. 159.

A. P. LUNDHOLM,
LOUIS A. PAULSON,
HERMAN A. CIRVES,
Madison, Wis. Committee

Morton W. Long, L. U. No. 305

Initiated March 15, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 305, record the passing of our Brother, Morton W. Long; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

WILLIAM AVERY,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Business Manager

George Felton, L. U. No. 35

Reinitiated October 22, 1937

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 35, record the passing of our Brother, George Felton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH J. ROHAN,

FRANCIS D. DEVINE,

Hartford, Conn. Committee

E. A. Barnes, L. U. No. 390

Initiated October 6, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 390, record the passing of our late Brother, E. A. Barnes.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. H. WOOD,

H. W. JOHNSON,

JOE A. VERRET,

Port Arthur, Texas Committee

Barney Y. Perkins, L. U. No. 306

Initiated August 21, 1942

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 306, mourn the passing of our Brother, Barney Y. Perkins.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our meeting, also that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand for one minute in silent tribute in honor of our late Brother

FRANK O'TOOLE,

HOWARD C. KENNEDY,

ROY A. SWISHER,

Akron, Ohio Committee

H. A. Wayland, L. U. No. 889

Initiated February 24, 1936

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 889, record the passing of our Brother, H. A. Wayland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother as an expression of our sympathy.

R. J. SLOTHWINSKI,

Los Angeles, Calif. Recording Secretary

William E. Wendt, L. U. No. 1336

Initiated March 5, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1336, record the death, March 9, 1944, of our late friend and Brother, William E. Wendt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GOMER T. MORRIS,

Cleveland, Ohio Recording Secretary

J. Henry Lewis, L. U. No. 1307

Initiated April 9, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1307, record the passing of our true friend and worthy Brother, J. Henry Lewis, who passed away February 29, 1944, and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Workers Journal for publication, and a copy placed on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this local union stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

E. A. SMITH,

Salisbury, Md. Recording Secretary

Walter M. Wilson, L. U. No. 26

Initiated March 8, 1928

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, Government branch, pay our last respect to the memory of our late Brother, Walter M. Wilson, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

J. F. SULLENDER,

Washington, D. C. Recording Secretary

Elwyn A. (Bud) Carlson, L. U. No. 68

Initiated October 25, 1937

The membership circle of L. U. No. 68 has been broken once more by the passing onward of Brother (Bud) Carlson, and his absence will be keenly felt, for he was a valued member and loyal friend.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the parents and relatives of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents and a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 68, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. L. MCGILL,

C. A. BRISTOW,

JOHN J. MURPHY,

Denver, Colo. Committee

Harry Watt, L. U. No. 339

Reinitiated October 5, 1928

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 339, record here the passing to his eternal reward, of our good friend and Brother, Harry Watt.

Harry, as we all affectionately knew him, was one of our past presidents and did much to place our local union on the solid foundation on which we are established today; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silent meditation for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication. May God rest his soul.

E. FOREMAN,

ROBERT BURNS,

N. MERCER,

Port Arthur, Ont. Committee

Joseph Quinn, L. U. No. 104

Initiated November 10, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 104, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph Quinn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, spread on the minutes of the meeting, and sent to the Journal for official publication.

K. A. STILES,

H. A. HAMACHER,

Boston, Mass. Committee

Jacob Baatz, L. U. No. 212

Initiated March 1, 1916

Whereas the Master has seen fit to take our dear Brother from our midst, we cannot question His workings but shall say he is not dead but just asleep.

Resolved, That we of L. U. No. 212 shall drape our charter for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we of Local No. 212 send our deepest sympathies to his bereaved family.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTEE

Lawrence J. Allenburg, L. U. No. 104

Initiated February 18, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 104, record the passing of our Brother, Lawrence J. Allenburg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, spread on the minutes of the meeting, and sent to the Journal for official publication.

K. A. STILES,

H. A. HAMACHER,

Boston, Mass. Committee

Benjamin St. Clair, L. U. No. 624

Initiated April 28, 1943

F. D. Braswell, L. U. No. 624

Initiated April 14, 1943

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Benjamin St. Clair and F. D. Braswell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM A. COOPER,

N. E. THOMAS,

W. W. WILLIAMSON,

Panama City, Fla. Committee

William K. Tanner, L. U. No. 104

Initiated September 17, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 104, record the passing of our Brother, William K. Tanner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, spread on the minutes of the meeting, and sent to the Journal for official publication.

K. A. STILES,

H. A. HAMACHER,

Boston, Mass. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1944

L. U.	Name	Amount
210	N. W. Cheeseman	\$475.00
887	R. A. Dennis	1,000.00
116	W. W. Cardinell, Jr.	650.00
354	A. Nuffer	1,000.00
610	H. E. Hook	825.00
I. O. (471)	C. B. Michand	650.00
I. O. (28)	C. W. Davis	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	R. D. Holmgren	475.00
46	M. E. Lloyd	827.75
68	E. A. Carlson	1,000.00
949	W. Alker	825.00
80	M. H. Kendall	1,000.00
134	C. J. McCarthy	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	J. McGrath	1,000.00
370	A. R. Lincoln	475.00
437	George Graham	1,000.00
734	E. S. Sizemore	475.00
9	Edward White	1,000.00
I. O. (659)	C. W. McCormick	1,000.00
1141	C. V. Johnson	1,000.00
104	J. M. Quinn	1,000.00
9	P. L. Engert	1,000.00
9	G. L. Updike	1,000.00
79	H. Egan	300.00
134	E. J. Barker	1,000.00
38	J. M. Comisky	1,000.00
309	P. G. Lyerla	1,000.00
134	W. F. Snyder	1,000.00
6	C. S. Estrada	1,000.00
58	H. A. Dickson	1,000.00
77	J. H. Methven	650.00
933	E. T. Town	650.00
2	W. L. Schwartz	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	J. F. Korn	300.00
58	M. J. Sanders	1,000.00
305	William B. Markwalder	475.00
I. O. (17)	I. H. Boeman	1,000.00
306	Barney Y. Perkins	300.00



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

Swinging cup won't spill the solder. Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6
"The Original Jiffy Line"
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

L. U.	Name	Amount
295	Charles A. Wood	300.00
475	J. D. Marshall	650.00
96	H. B. Walden	650.00
508	F. A. Smith	300.00
11	G. R. Mackay	300.00
I. O. (110)	Harry R. Burton	1,000.00
I. O. (65)	D. A. McClure	1,000.00
305	Morton William Levy	300.00
I. O. (602)	Jack B. Short	300.00
104	L. J. Allenbury	300.00
I. O. (1)	Charles H. Joerding	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	Robert A. Walsh	1,000.00
164	H. J. Averek	1,000.00
153	E. W. Jaronek	650.00
66	H. Nevill	475.00
3	J. J. Hogan	650.00
I. O. (493)	R. W. Lambert	1,000.00
I. O. (717)	James H. Ashworth	1,000.00
596	R. F. Cocktrill	300.00
I. O. (694)	C. Wall	1,000.00
46	A. H. Jordan	1,000.00
I. O. (25)	P. Wolf	1,000.00
844	Lee R. E. Van Baber	300.00
I. O. (202)	R. M. Reed	1,000.00
3	P. J. Meszaros	1,000.00
35	G. H. Felton	1,000.00
3	C. E. Kretschmar	1,000.00
134	F. Hogan	1,000.00
574	A. E. Learned	1,000.00
I. O. (702)	L. M. Sundberg	650.00
822	O. L. Gentry	1,000.00
3	H. Wengstrom	1,000.00
88	E. Moore	300.00
6	F. A. Taylor	1,000.00
1247	E. N. Nelson	475.00
79	L. B. Coyer	1,000.00
104	J. J. Leahy	1,000.00
2	Mike Roark	1,000.00
38	Roy Harmon	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	D. J. Canty	1,000.00
595	J. W. Jackson	475.00
I. O. (134)	F. J. Wemple	1,000.00
86	Mox Koters	1,000.00
479	W. J. Frazier	300.00
244	F. E. Maule	650.00
104	W. K. Tanner	1,000.00
2	E. V. Hughes	1,000.00
595	Thomas W. Meech	1,000.00
I. O. (353)	Harry Hardy	1,000.00
619	Maclean Watkins	150.00
108	Gus Eliasson	150.00
1	P. G. Downey	150.00
77	A. E. Gillam	150.00
160	Engelbreit Strand	150.00
595	L. A. Vieux	150.00
561	Henry Bryant	1,000.00
865	Harry W. Murphy	150.00
763	William A. Core	150.00
911	Charles L. Wells	475.00
435	J. H. Captick	1,000.00
65	Fred Couthcombe	150.00
48	Curtis M. Smith	150.00
39	Harry O. Beltz	150.00
		\$73,802.75

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 220)

(1) The yoke should be cut so that it is curved slightly downward from the center so as to allow for movement of the shoulders.

(2) There should be pleats or gathers at the back to produce fullness.

(3) The top of the sleeve should start at the edge of the wearer's shoulder—poor dimensions here decrease wear and comfort.

(4) The sleeve should be so cut and inserted that the threads of the material run parallel to the crease when the sleeve is laid flat.

(5) The placket (sleeve opening) should be long enough so that the cuff can be laid flat during ironing.

(6) Make sure that you get a collar that is not too high, particularly if the gentleman in question has a short neck. A high collar on a short neck looks awkward, is uncomfortable and gives poor wear.

(7) Stitching should be even, close and neat with no loose ends of thread.

(8) Button and buttonhole panels should run the full length of the shirt front, with no free ends. They should be held with two rows of stitching.

Well that's about all the clothing items we have time to cover since we are so terribly cramped for space these days.

We do want to remind you though that you can save money on your food bills and help in the war effort, too, by having a victory garden. It isn't at all too late to start. Pole beans, tomatoes, spinach, peppers, carrots, string beans, cabbage, cauliflower and beets may all be started after June first and still be in plenty of time. Many papers and magazines have been carrying articles on victory gardens and you may always write to your State Agricultural Experiment Station or to the Department of Agriculture in Washington for information on crops; also for their canning and storage.

For food value and yield per square foot in average soil, the best crops are tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage and greens such as chard, spinach, broccoli and lettuce.

This is all we have time for but we'd like to make an appeal to every woman reading this page to take a pledge—probably the most important pledge you will ever be called upon to make. Here it is:

"I will buy only what is necessary. I will waste nothing. I will salvage all I can and take good care of what I have. I will buy all the War Bonds I can afford and bring my man home from this war sooner—bring him home to a lasting peace I helped to build."

LABOR'S BACKGROUND

(Continued from page 213)

sons on its payroll. It's not going to be easy to get them back to productive employment.

Some idea of how long it takes to discontinue a governmental bureau may be gleaned from experience with the National Recovery Administration of blue eagle fame. Declared unconstitutional in 1935, and ordered abandoned, the blue eagle lived on until only a few weeks ago when the last clerk took a job with another government agency. Nine years to close out an unused governmental agency is something to think about in looking forward to discontinuing our wartime governmental agencies.

Contracts for war materials and equipment are even now being cancelled, and unemployment problems are being encountered. Over-all postwar plans are still in the dream stage with no indication that labor will be permitted to enter the ivory towers of the great thinkers. It is time for you to let your voice be heard, to demand that your interest be taken care of by spokesmen of your own choice at both national and international planning tables.

First taking the national picture, labor's postwar plans should include a demand that all questions pertaining to labor be cleared through the United

States Department of Labor to the exclusion of the many other bureaus that are now kicking labor problems around. The United States Department of Labor was established in 1913 only after 50 years of effort by the workers of this nation to secure a representative in the President's Cabinet. Vindicating labor's judgment, the department has manifested its worth as a most valuable adjunct to the democratic form of government which we boast of having. It is labor's own department. It is your only voice in the councils of the nation. If you permit its functions to be dissipated or usurped by any other agency you will have failed those leaders of yesteryear who fought—yes, and died—to secure your place in the halls of government.

Remember, at this very moment we are in imminent danger of a complete militarization of the United States because the Army, Navy and War Department are insisting upon the right to control and administer all of the nation's affairs, both military and civil. This is one of the most critical problems facing our country today. We must resist to the very last rampart the encroachment of military domination of the United States. Otherwise everything that a democracy stands for is lost.

Labor's postwar plans should include participation in a representative citizens' policy board to direct the disposal of government property, acquired or built for war purposes, together with disposal of surplus production machinery, stock piles and finished commodities.

It has been estimated that a surplus of around 100 billion dollars in property and equipment will necessarily be released when the war ends. We do not want a repetition of what occurred after the last war when huge government stock piles were held off the market, thus creating an artificial scarcity. Nor do we want the reverse procedure—a dumping of such stock piles and property on the market, thus preventing speedy reconversion, and recovery of industry to the detriment of mass reemployment opportunities.

Labor's postwar plan should also include a demand for uniform unemployment benefits.

At the present time adaptability and mobility of our labor forces are hamstrung by the existence of 51 unemployment compensation laws, all of which are inadequate as to both amount of benefit and duration of payments, coverage is too limited, the disqualifying provisions drastic and unjust. Many of the lower income groups would have to depend on charity.

To unemployment insurance should be added compensation for temporary or permanent disability, together with medical care. It is not too much to ask that all such laws be brought into a uniform pattern, and administered by a central agency in order to secure to the worker maximum benefits at minimum cost, and to provide full coverage to the worker as he seeks to better his economic standing by moving from one job to another, regardless of geographic location. We already have uniform old age insurance on a Federal basis. We see no reason why

the same uniformity cannot be brought about in unemployment benefits.

Labor's postwar plans should include the establishment of an employment service, integrating all state and federal employment agencies and providing for the cooperation of labor organizations and employers, on the three levels of local, State and Federal needs. Early in 1942 when the vast war building program was projected, a similar plan was put into effect, with the result that jobs were manned quickly and effectively with a majority of the many projects being completed ahead of schedule. If such cooperation and efficiency can be achieved in wartime there is no reason to believe that it cannot be equally successful in peace.

Labor's postwar plan should include a demand for the orderly relaxation of all governmental restrictions and controls on the individual.

We realize that danger of inflation will not end with the cessation of fighting, and we are wide awake to the fatal results of headlong inflation wiping out values faster than they can be created. However, the temptation to use governmental controls in the promotion of special interests rather than to conserve free enterprise is equally as dangerous to our democracy as the potential danger of inflation. We are willing to take our chances with competitive enterprise.

The change-over from war to peace will involve a shift of some 25 million among those who have been in war production and enlisted forces, together with more millions who have changed jobs in civilian production and those who would not normally be in the work force. The amount of unemployment at any one time will depend upon many factors such as the gradualness or suddenness of reconversion, foreign relief and rehabilitation obligations, the planning and provisions made by individual employers, by industries and by political authorities. Though we cannot possibly measure the size of the job we do know that there will be vast numbers of emergency cases to be taken care of, and we should be prepared to request adequate retirement funds for the older workers and the permanently disabled.

Labor's postwar plans should include a labor movement free to protect and promote the welfare of wage earners. True collective bargaining must again perform its function of assuring an increasingly equitable distribution of wealth created by joint production of capital and labor. We must include a return to the normal work week without reduction in weekly takeout in order to regain social progress lost by freezing collective bargaining during the war period. We must include a return to voluntary arbitration and the discontinuation of compulsory arbitration.

Labor's postwar plan must include refresher training for returning service men and new training for those youngsters who had no opportunity to acquire any special skill before being called into the armed forces, a more widespread acceptance of the apprenticeship system and the elimination of unwholesome slum housing.

We should include dismissal wages based upon length of service for all workers, for those who are discharged from work through no fault of their own. Labor should offer full and wholehearted cooperation to employers in demonstrating to the nation in general and to the bureaucrats in particular that industry can operate to the satisfaction of all concerned without governmental interference.

On the international front, labor must insist upon proper representation through experienced labor men in all governmental programs dealing with international labor problems. The founder of the American Federation of Labor—Sam Gompers—is credited with the formation of the International Labor Conference which met in Philadelphia April 20. The conference was formed immediately after World War I and has been instrumental in bringing about a high degree of understanding among the workers of many countries.

We see no reason why provisions should not be made to require labor attaches in American embassies abroad with status equal to that of commercial or industrial attaches.

I think I have given you as briefly as possible an over-all glance into labor's earned privilege to participate in governmental plans both war and postwar and have voiced for your consideration some of the outstanding problems that are now confronting us, not only postwar but the more immediate needs of war itself. A ruthless enemy still pounds at our front door. To first destroy that enemy beyond any power of his to recuperate must be our predominating thought. The Axis powers must not only be defeated they must be destroyed! We have no choice in the matter. Remember Hitler and Hirohito hate America and all that America stands for. Their purpose was to destroy or enslave us. Any relaxation on our part in the war effort would be to break faith with those of our youth who have died on foreign soil that we might live in peace and security.

There must be no let up in the production of necessary battle equipment, no let up in our purchase of War Bonds, no let up in our contributions to the various assistance funds that furnish our armed forces with some degree of comfort and entertainment for the occasional leisure hours they are permitted to snatch from their heavy and hazardous hours of duty.

It has been an unqualified privilege to appear before you and to bring you some food for thought on matters in which I feel you are vitally interested.

In conclusion permit me to leave one more impression. Our Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Air Men are members of well-disciplined units. Their personal freedoms have been abridged by the incidence of war. But they are still and forever individuals—free individuals. They are your sons and my sons, workers, business men, professional men, artists, clerks.

They are the United States of America. That is why they fight.

We, too, are the United States of America. That is why we must work and sacrifice. That is why we must plan to conserve and protect those things on the home front that they are fighting for on foreign shores.

Everything that they do is for us. Everything that we do must be for them. It is for us and it is for them. It is for final and decisive victory, not only in war but in that glorious peace to follow.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. READ FOR PROFIT!

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Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

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Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

BROTHERHOOD'S PLACE

(Continued from page 209)

ably opposed to prefabricated houses. But on this development, Mr. Regan said that his organization has an open mind.

"The question is not particularly how we feel about it, but whether the public wants it," he said. "If prefabricated houses are desired, if they represent progress, then labor will cooperate. We are all done fighting against things that are here to stay.

"So far, however, in this part of the country, at least, the prefabricated and the war housing has not seemed to get anything resembling favorable acceptance. Prefabrication hasn't made much headway hereabouts, as far as I can see, and if they expect to give real competition the companies involved will have to do a much better job."

Women in industry today, many of them, will return to their homes after the war, but Mr. Regan opined, with a laughing shake of his head, that it will "take a generation, if ever," before women get the war tempo of industry out of their blood and are content to remain prosaic housewives again.

Like any executive with thousands of workers under his jurisdiction, Mr. Regan has his manifold problems, and not a day passes but questions involving hundreds of employees, as well as management and government, come to him for solution. He must be on his toes, know the details of many complicated contracts, and be able to handle people, especially people fighting mad and with real or imaginary grievances.

Although square-jawed, and a determined fighter, there is a sly twinkle in his eye indicating a sense of humor which has probably stood him in good stead, and has saved the day on occasion when the going gets tough, as it frequently must in trying to bring two warring factions together.

"As vice president," we remarked to Mr. Regan, "you are next in line for the International Presidency."

"Well," he laughed, "that's not exactly the way it works. It's something like the college of cardinals. You see there are seven other regional vice presidents."

But after sizing up the New England leader carefully, and studying his past performance, we decided that, for our money, a seven-to-one shot is not such a bad bet at all.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 207)

factory accident reports can be the cause of withdrawal of Government business.

A safety program pays dividends in more ways than one. It not only reduces payments for workmen's compensation, it contributes to better worker's morale and greater production per employee results.

One million fewer work accidents in the next 12 months is the goal set by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for attainment

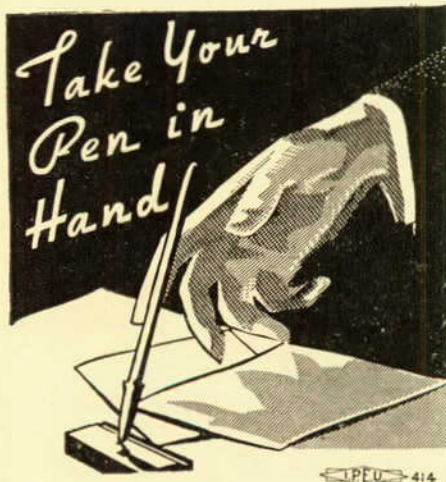
by American labor and management, according to Verne A. Zimmer, director of Labor Standards, Department of Labor.

"It is an ambitious goal because it means substantially a 40 per cent reduction from the total of 2,500,000 industrial accidents which occurred in 1943," Mr. Zimmer said. "The attainment of this objective is going to require the active aid and interest of every manager, every worker, and every labor union."

"While management has the primary responsibility for safety on a job, the worker—and, particularly organized labor—plays an important role in accident prevention. For this reason I am glad to report today that throughout the country, as striking evidence of labor's aid in this accident reduction campaign, groups of union officials, stewards, and business agents are enrolling in safety training courses sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor, in collaboration with the U. S. Office of Education."

"These are the same practical safety courses in which more than 50,000 plant foremen and lead men have already received realistic instruction on how to make a plant accident-free. With this training, organized labor will be able to contribute to both the educational and technical approach to industrial accident prevention."

All workers might well adopt the greeting which the anthracite coal miners have substituted for hello and good-bye—BE CAREFUL.



You want the JOURNAL! We want you to have the JOURNAL!

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

ZONE NO. -----

Old Address -----

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

FLUORESCENT LAMPS

(Continued from page 217)

are often referred to as spiraling, swirling, snaking, etc.

A new lamp may flicker when first placed in operation, but will usually clear up after the lamp has been used for a short time or after it has been turned on and off a few times. One of the chief causes of flicker is that of starting the lamp without the proper pre-heating of the cathodes. This may be due to a starter which is not performing properly, starting the leading lamp of a two-lamp ballast without a starting compensator, high voltage starting or starting the lamp with improper auxiliary equipment.

A flicker may develop at any time during the life of a lamp in normal service and then suddenly clear itself up. Lamps showing a persistency to flicker should be replaced and if successive lamps placed in the same lampholder continue to flicker a complete investigation should be made for the purpose of determining the cause.

In passing judgment on variations in color, great care should be used to avoid illusions, as lamps of exactly the same color may appear quite different in various locations of the same installation. These illusions are usually due to effects from fluorescent lamps of other colors, or differences in reflector finishes or from colored paints used for decorative purposes. Always interchange the lamps before forming a conclusion where differences of color are involved.

POLITICAL CURRENTS RUN DEEP

(Continued from page 206)

forces report great gains in strength for the CCF among the soldiers and that discussion of current, political, economic matters is widespread. He believes that had provision been made for the taking of the soldiers' vote overseas, particularly in Britain, the recent elections held in Canada would have been more conclusively CCF. Recent Gallup polls have shown that the party would apparently poll 30 per cent of the total votes if a general election were held at the present time. In other words, it is not beyond possibility, if not a probability, that the general election due before the middle of 1945 will put the CCF in power in Canada and the party is prepared to meet such a national challenge.

CCF has a postwar plan, based on experience in planning gained during the war, which will retain all the economic controls and social agencies necessary for the maintenance of full employment and for the transition of the Cooperative Commonwealth in Canada.

Among the major plans to be introduced by CCF as soon as the war ends are these: (1) a far-reaching program for conserving and developing natural resources; (2) the re-housing of Canada which will include the re-building of cities and undertake regional planning on a wide scale; (3) rural rehabilitation. This also will be on a nationwide scale. CCF believes that the family farm is the basis of rural life and that the development of cooperative farm communities as part of the comprehensive scheme of economic security and social betterment would lay a foundation on which farm families could build a full and creative life. (4) A national social security system. Only a nation-wide compulsory system can provide a satisfying standard of social insurance. (5) A new program for education. Free education is the mainspring of democracy.

The CCF report on postwar planning concludes with the following words:

"The depression of the thirties proved our capitalist economy quite incapable of solving the problem of distribution and providing our people with a decent standard of living. Three years of war have proved it equally incapable of planning production to meet the overriding needs of war. So glaring is this incompetence that even a capitalist government is driven to institute many controls. It does so reluctantly, piecemeal, ineffectively, and, moreover, it puts these controls in the hands of big business itself. The indictment of capitalism made in our Regina Manifesto of 1933, is even more apparent today; and the remedy more urgently needed:

"The present order is marked by glaring inequalities of wealth and opportunity, by chaotic waste and instability. . . . Power has become more and more concentrated into the hands of a small irresponsible minority. . . . We aim to replace the present capitalist system, with its inherent injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated, in which economic planning will supersede unregulated private enterprise and completion and in which genuine democratic self-government based upon economic equality, will be possible."

It would seem that in contrast to what seems to be the direction south of the line, in Canada the wind is blowing left.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11,
INC. APRIL 10, 1944

[illegible]

L. U.	390—	46351	46500	467—	192908	192927	B-545—	281547	281576	L. U.	613—	116749	116754	L. U.	677—	571155	571286	L. U.	B-744—(Cont.)	B-813—(Cont.)
		90461	90640		599468		B-548—	548293	548296			717001	717094			572310	572312		452457	542231
		91866	92250	B-468—			B-549—	549248	549253			732690	732690	B-678—					634176	542250
		102551	102750					558194	558194			929226	929250		B-273001	273002			723819	725073
		135741	135800					565575	565582			924468	924468			313855	313906		641443	641451
		137330	134410					572741	572741			926942	926942		B-745—	745001			127403	127403
		219056	219460					613911	613932			926942	926942		B-746—	746001			394587	394588
		219751	220230					102453	102486			926942	926942			53225	53225		53225	53225
		220523	220702					96726	96761			914168	914250			788056	788080		113251	113326
		452251	452300					88822	88853			132071	132267		B-683—				183512	183940
		702049	702392					725671	725673			704661	704664		B-684—				270935	270980
		702571	702600					574206	574222			847310	847345			241979	242034		322615	322666
		383506	383508					704939	704651			672136	672138			425106	425120		425106	425120
		531093	531116					757841	757841			925601	925601		B-749—				283312	283318
		806790	806828					153390	153435			42751	42754			982585	982587		393887	393887
		187937	187956					725420	725440			120727	120750			748237	748260		946161	946220
		53567	53682					835383	835415			845261	845299			164762	164875		971272	971402
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		72292	72293					217635	217635			857285	857287			799172	799178		799172	799178
		399491	399563					255491	255499			449191	449228			864751	864887		864751	864887
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U.</p> <p>VOID</p> <p>B-1—290709, 608178, 867, 972, 826611.</p> <p>B-2—807655.</p> <p>B-3—A 46637, 46875, 46887, 46936, 46938, 46957, 47342, 47642, 47844, 48116, 48416, 48425, 48603, 48715, 48881, OA 33475.</p> <p>B 19324, 19352, 6005, 6109, 6320, 6723, 6807.</p> <p>B-6—119159, 137636, B 410194, 195218, B 478608, B 559516, 537, 556, 561, 570, 626902, 809, 810, 842, 898, 910, 962, 974, 977, B 706514, 537, 704, 707, 790925, 829840, 850, 856553, 960890, 938, 973628, 973556.</p> <p>7—844579.</p> <p>B-12049, 050, 106, 512861-865.</p> <p>B-9—108102, B 234410, 411, 414, 533, 613, B 237208, 869302, 336, 569, 719, 887112, 117.</p> <p>B-11—B 105664, 685, 707, 733, 932, B 108763, 778, 779, 785, 794, 798, 812, 827, 831, 862, 882, 920, 198356, 383, 396, 465, 479, 490, 516, 802134, 147, 163, 164, 184, 216496, B 217650, 218287, 221216, 222809, 224464, 506, 225010, 012, 022, 048, 049, 102, 109, 187, 201, 228, 241, 249, 289, 340, 342, 347, 355, 364, 393, 402, 408, 416, 441, 442, 445, 458, 464, 477, 924802, 826, 842, 865, 870, 942560, 989596.</p> <p>B-18—765128, 25—168078, 28—725319, 335, 514, 31—216154, 35—837817, 873, 878, 38—324480, 40—587146, 43—549826, 835, 847, 960.</p> <p>B-46—4378, 414, 429, 430, 5274, 401555, 705, 887, 402095, 193, 198, 204, 270, 284, 294, 323, 436, 547, 696, 738, 857, 915, 928, 402312.</p> <p>B-48—604890, 839, 915, 966, 605749, 866.</p>	<p>L. U.</p> <p>B-48—(Cont.)</p> <p>885, 606531, 631, B 775980, 932534, 535, 952462, 749, 749, 750, 798, 816, 929, 953147, 171, 202, 286, 310, 314, 319, 324, 325, 353, 362, 366, 371, 374, 376, 394, 416, 463, 503, 520, 527, 529, 609, 629, 663, 674, 682, 704, 705, 727, 728, 779, 808, 875, 954625, 711, 884, 955019, 072, 185, 355, 604, 620, 629, 638, 654, 738, 739, 749, 772, 806, 858, 955, 957, 966, 959607, 260, 404, 486, 628, 664, 665, 667-690.</p> <p>50—243642.</p> <p>52—547501, 502, 583, 548297, 640, 549352, 53—778676.</p> <p>B-57—B 122760, 806, 956, B 123077, 091, 109, 150, 152, 278, 319, 386, 434, 494, 59—118936, 939, 972, 987, 65—684362.</p> <p>B-66—330773, 811, 70—815278, 73—532437.</p> <p>80—341712, 780, 82—658859.</p> <p>B-84—727427, 96—665360, 374, 104—177299.</p> <p>B-108—B 206004, 276073, 210, 225, 506, 584, 278082, 149, 668867, 894, 844619, 943, 884335, 338, 359, 412, 466, 516.</p> <p>B-189—882311, 110—360364, 389, 414069.</p> <p>B-124—B 101632, 285456, 683, 749, 361311, 471, 879754, 759, 125—935521, 127—911389.</p> <p>B-136—565880, 887, 937, 974, 982, 566097.</p> <p>145—275079.</p> <p>B-160—93931-806, 492564, 916, 164—5481, 145476, 148789, 860, 190509, 109, 165, 249556.</p> <p>175—142515, 183-01664, 190-016680, 210—627661, 725, 211—82797, 805, 217—744777, 810, 187-0821, B-244—745732, B-245—664677, 678, 681-683, 833022, 246—572128, 129.</p>	<p>L. 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U.</p> <p>B-595—(Cont.)</p> <p>608, 687, 692, 702, 725, 761, 766, 547878, 893, 896, 962, 972, B 683405, 702574, 590, 617, 625, 626, 649, 661, 686, 712, 716, 851470, 488, 852885, 953919, 927, 945, 954, 508—950399, 400, 538, 583, B-518—B 464990, 527—14369, 370, 539—251201, 203, 540—574350, 360, B-545—281556, B 597484-486, 506, 558, 553, 550—198369, 953166, 553—834813, B-554—B 153553, 574, 595, 557—170225, 875254, 559—183690, 713, 720, 561—78152, 562—720231, 238, B-569—158687, 801-810, 861, 974, 981, 459028, 083, 574—682587, 656, 751526, 577—882613, 583—00994, 584—805859, 868, 586—187592, 593, 592—320260, 326624, 594—572260, B-603—736381, 389, B-605—B 9002, 004, 336112, 113, 562724, 805, 821, B-609—330544, 611—371597, 613—732863, 618—132224, 263, 266, 637—191462, 467, B-640—196876, 470003, 643—358798, 805, 832, 644—3096100, 104, 227520, 530, 242753, 812, 865, 867, 648—832372, 654—710976, B-655—B 466203, 658—852848, 662—425153, 672—377442, 674—338181, 183, 185, 203, 210, 242, 676—379340, 845340, B-678—313965, 683—183608, B-684—B 241987, 697—76869, 700—101096, 100, 109, 110, B-713—B 538993, B 589588, 716—134235, 135142, 251204, 210, 228, 229, 274, 290, 291, 319, 340, 374, 377, 421, 493, 545, 549, 252025, 135, 161, 300, 344, 359, 521173, 529038.</p>	<p>L. U.</p> <p>723—282703, 733—455097, 106, 783744, 958951, 735—778942, 840616, B-737—301013, 755—318964, 985, 760—55541, 763—451452, 480, 767—06436, 437, B-772—367589, 840—646748, 795—163186, B-817—832936, B-818—117469, B 783425, B-826—B 060883, B-833—B 98383, B-848—B 463623, 840—646748, B-859—192251-255, 861—374526, 561, 563, 595, 623, 627, 648, 672, 674, 695, 719, 720, 910328, 332, 865—712987, B-881—B 615301-302, 886—650050, 227, 896—573021, B-921—B 527945, B-925—B 288127, 928—163913, B-930—87636, B 651785, B-946—113202, B-949—B 4158, 225, 229, 251, 9013, 046, 504107, 151, 156, 196, 271, 292, 297, 334, 387, 412, 445, 458, 499, 521, 522, B-952—179196, B 491263, 563741, 748, 953—600695, 882, 898, 932, B-954—129908, 912, 932, B-965—815096, 968—552134, B-987—B 157869, 878, B-989—B 266671, B-1004—368946, B-1006—256091, B 554819, 823, B-1010—B 527348, B-1027—B 215099, B 642786, 787, 1037—786039, B-1049—347561-563, 1054—369826, 831-840, 1061—1258495, B 160593, B 512012, B-1063—B 183705, 707, 730-722, 724, 741, B-1076—B 891505, 516, 835, B-1088—B 460800, B 048768, 778, 835, 837, 849, 880, 120, 122, 126, 142, 146, 152, 179, B-1101—348533, B-1109—B 300546, B-1112—B 769484, 497, B-1118—B 97320, 824, B 447135, 734516, 520, 1133—570206, 218, 236,</p>	<p>L. 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U.</p> <p>B-1138—603381-386, B-1186—606432, 1228—668689, 690, 1300—62824, 825, BLANK, 164—5464-5470, 579, 580, 246—572119, 130, 581—19878-880, 637—191425-439, 1317—314452-460, PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID, 46—301806, B-48—271442, 595805, 596664, 665, 605714, 277—563798, 949230, 350, 292—619623, PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—NOT MISSING, 584—361611, PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID, B-6—B 461884, B-9—108334, 16—325524, B-18—B 406630, 668978, 25—167262, 472, 862, B-46—305807, 396213, 499770, 670855, 499777, 833, 824, 675744, 677242, 130—366412, 369346, 384, 136—81364, B-213—44975, 767162, 277—606098, 302—089855, 991538, 860, 992199, 340—37820, B-505—B 851445, 464, 558—21076, 130575, 589, 663, 357768, 843, 584—805683, 712, 717, 722, 736, 741, 744, 757, 791, 595—705981, 649—226334, 716—249081, 734—835518, 773—220420, B-774—77875, 347086, 816—080407, B-1094—B 64248, 254, 255, 1153—727493, B-1245—62677, B 708729, B-1346—B 89213, 244, 274, 305, 362, 389, B 680116,</p>
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PRACTICAL MAN SURVEYS

(Continued from page 215)

right and in other units the reverse is true.

3. Inasmuch as the average terminal electrician is accustomed to handling low-voltage equipment, more safety instruction should be included, because of the fact that in some instances, voltages are as high as 1200 d. c. and the electricians' ingrained habits, acquired through many years of working on batteries and low voltage headlight equipment, have left them in a somewhat disadvantageous state of mind and inclination.

Review of Volumes on Diesel Locomotives
By John Draney

Printed by American Technical Society

DON COOTIE MADE FIGHTING MAN

(Continued from page 214)

The train pulled in on a siding a short distance away from a village. The coach was uncoupled and shunted to one side. Big lumbering box cars creaked and groaned discordantly as they were uncoupled, and with much clanging of the bell, puffing of the engine, and arm-waving by the brakeman, as he turned various switches, rudely

bumped on to side tracks, while similar cars were just as vigorously bumped in to fill their places. Through all this clamor Jules slept undisturbed until a rude jolt on the coach itself broke in on Terry's reverie and nearly threw Jules out of his corner. A few more rude jolts and they were back on the main line and on their way. It was getting on to midday when the con announced they were nearing their destination. A short time after the train stopped at a little wooden building, minus doors and windows, commonly known as a "jerk water," where freight is left at the consignee's risk. While the engine was taking on water Terry and Jules stepped out on the platform with their duffle bags. A few sacks and boxes were thrown out from the baggage car. The engine tooted, the bell clanged and the con waved them farewell as the train pulled away. A red-faced man, who had evidently been enjoying a snooze while awaiting the train, came through the doorway. Jules caught sight of him and shouted, "Hallo! dare's mah old frien' Jack w'at I 'ave missed varree mooche also."

"Hello Jules! Tan has been lookin' fer yuh three or four days an' was afraid yuh was'n't comin'. Five carloads of poles come in on a sidin' las' night an' they got to be unloaded right away to save the comp'ny payin' demurrage on the cars. The camp is about a couple o' miles from here. If I didn't

haft to come here for the cook's supplies mebbe yuh mighta had to walk."

"Dis is mah frien' Terry Casee, Jack."

"How do yuh do my friend Terry," said Jack with a friendly grin as he shook hands.

"How do ye do Jack," said Terry as he returned the smile.

"Tan is say to me las' fall w'en de camp, she is brek up, an' I is tell heem dat I is go to de loggin' camp for de winter, he say, 'Jules! w'en you is come back in de spreeng breeng nodder feller w'it you w'at is good wit' de cant hook,' so Jack, dat is w'y Terry is come also wit' me."

"Yuh come in a good time, Terry. There ull be a bunch of us busy gettin' them poles unloaded in the mornin' an' shootin' them out along the line where there's a couple o' miles of holes dug waitin' fer them."

Jules threw the duffle bags into the waiting wagon while Jack loaded the supplies and then climbed into the driver's seat. Jules climbed up beside him and Terry took a seat on his duffle bag at the back. "We'll be in good time fer dinner," said Jack, as he slapped the loose lines down sharply on the horses' backs and shouted, "Giddap!" Thus adjured the horses turned out on a side road and trotted briskly along sending a thick rolling cloud of dust behind them to settle on the already loaded frondage of the trees along the way.

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No. 6



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